

THE ALKALOIDAL CLINIC

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VACCINATION VINDICATED.

A lie goes on the wings of the winds; the truth labors along painfully after, with leaded feet. Probably nine-tenths of the newspapers have printed accounts of the tetanus in Camden, following vaccination; but few indeed of their readers will ever see the true story. Here it is as given in the official report of the Camden Board of Health:

1. Samples of every make of vaccine virus used in Camden have been tested for tetanus germs by the State Bacteriologist, and found pure and entirely free from tetanus germs. Hence the tetanus could not have been caused by the virus.

2. The history of each case of tetanus has been obtained and in every one vaccination was done in a correct and cleanly manner; but the patients neglected to present themselves thereafter for proper attention, and the infection with tetanus resulted from this neglect.

3. A case of tetanus occurred after a gunshot wound during the same period, in a boy who had not been vaccinated. This showed that tetanus germs were in the air, and any wound could have been infected if not properly cared for.

4. Tetanus occurs in five to nine days after inoculation; whereas in every case the tetanus occurred in three to four weeks after vaccination. Had the virus been impure the disease would have occurred before nine days, and the later seizure showed that the infection took place after the vaccine vesicle had become an open sore. Tetanus developed in every make of vaccine used.

5. The vaccine virus was tested on the animals most susceptible to tetanus, and not a case of tetanus developed.

6. Philadelphians in enormous number, at least 700,000, were vaccinated at the same time, with the same makes of virus, and no case of tetanus resulted.

7. The cause evidently existed only in Camden, where the peculiar climatic conditions favored the spread of the germs. In every case of tetanus the vesicle had been broken open to allow access of air and dirt.

The report ends with these words:

"It is the unanimous opinion of the Board of Health, as well as of their committee of experts, that, inasmuch as vaccination is harmless, it should be in-

sisted upon by physicians as an absolutely necessary procedure for the prevention of smallpox. Tetanus, or any other infection, can never occur if the vaccination is properly protected from contact with the atmosphere or with soiled clothing, bandages, etc."

This report is reinforced by reports from the State Board of Health and from Cooper Hospital, proving the purity of the virus. Samples for test were purchased at fifteen different pharmacies, without any person knowing they were to be tested.

The Porto Rico Board of Health reported that in 1899 the deaths from smallpox were 50 per cent less than in any of the three years preceding, this decrease being due to a general vaccination (860,000), completed on June 30, 1899. In all the deaths from smallpox that year (242) all but one occurred prior to that date. Since then the island has recorded just three deaths from smallpox in two years. The average for ten previous years was 621. Only one death occurred that could be attributed to the vaccination, and that was from tetanus, shown to be due to secondary infection; this malady (tetanus) having caused 818 deaths in Porto Rico during the seven months ending May 1, 1900. When in 1899 the Holguin hospital collected 1185 cases of smallpox, not a case occurred among the well-vaccinated soldiers on guard.

Again has the harmlessness and efficacy of vaccination been clearly and triumphantly proved. The only lesson of this deplorable instance is the necessity of carefully guarding the vaccine vesicle from injury, as when broken open it, like any other open sore, is liable to infection from the widely distributed

germs of tetanus. And especial care should be taken with persons attending horses, as there is a close connection between these animals and tetanus.

And now we are ready for the howls of the anti-vaccinationists, the ravings of the Rodermunds. Take this clear, convincing, unanswerable statement of facts, and compare it to the baseless assertions, the distorted and unrecognizable accounts, and the appeals to insensate prejudice, with which these anti-crankers will flood the country.

You can measure a man's title to heaven by his deeds on earth.

SCIENTIFIC MURDER.

There has long been a question in the minds of some scientific men, if there are not occasions when it would be not only legitimate but an act of kindness and far-reaching wisdom to anticipate the death of certain peculiarly afflicted persons. At the meeting of a state medical association this summer, one of the members had prepared a paper recommending the extermination of imbecile children, as a general benefit to humanity. Still another recommendation comes from one prominent in school circles, for the putting out of life of decadents. "It is possible," he says, "that coming generations may think right to kill the decadents, because they poison the fountain of life." People used to believe that giving to the needy was a fine thing, where as a matter of fact it is nothing of the kind. Charity towards an unworthy person is an absolute curse, not only because it warps the man's character, but also because it hurts society; since every

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All efforts to produce chemical stupor increase toxemia and lessen elimination.—Crothers.

Frequent doses of bitter infusions lessen the craving for alcohol, and produce disgust for it.—Crothers.

penny wisely saved eases the condition of capital and enlarges the industrial field.

There is also a class of people who favor the putting to death of incurables, who have before them months or years of agony, reasoning that it would be an act of mercy and favor to release the spirit from its falling house, that it may earlier enter upon a life without pain.

The sacredness and preciousness of life, and the individual right to life, are revealed to man in almost countless ways. It is the open secret of creation. At every gateway to the life-principle stands an angel with a flaming sword, not to shut man out, but to protect him from the death-forces that would steal him from his Eden. "Thou shalt not kill," has been the unchanged word of the Creator, since man became a living soul.

But the human heart looks upon the problems of sin and suffering, and just because its throbs of love and sympathy are akin to the divine, it says: "Why not relieve this agony? Would not the world be better rid of this influence that is only hurtful?" Still the answer rings out: "Thou shalt not kill."

We know what a mighty opportunity for crime would be opened up if once man began to exercise, even in a limited way, the decision against life. When good men make it allowable for a doctor to cut short a hampered life, evil men will but have another opportunity in their hands. Human selfishness would be tempted in the most subtle ways. Human fallibility would have full sway. Crime would have an awful cover and sin a terrible subterfuge.

Let us be of good cheer, remembering that the misfortunes hardest to bear are those which never happen.

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As digitalis long given may produce hypertrophy of a normal heart, it must aid in inducing compensation.—Hare,

YOHIMBINE.

Yohimbine is an alkaloid, $C_{23}H_{48}N_2O_4$. For rabbits the toxic dose is 0.011 intravenously and 0.053 subcutaneously, per kilogram of body-weight. In frogs it inhibits the heart-action, stopping it in diastole, and paralyzes respiration. The vascular tension is relaxed, the pulse-rate being unaffected. In warm-blooded animals small doses cause unrest, excitement and erections, and large doses cause violent spasms, followed by weakness. It paralyzes the motor centers but not the sensory. Oberwarth showed that the aphrodisiac effects are exerted upon the nerve centers. Bartholow suggests that it may prove useful in albuminuria, by substitution.

As reports accumulate upon the use of yohimbine as an aphrodisiac, its true action is becoming defined and its place in therapeutics fixed. The hydrochlorate is the form in which it is best prescribed, as this is comparatively stable, while pure yohimbine alkaloid is altered by the action of air and light.

Yohimbine is sharply differentiated in its effects. It produces hyperemia of the penis and testicles, in a short time after its exhibition. Repeated for a considerable period, no ill-effects were noted, and no degenerative change could be discovered on post mortem. In locomotor ataxia and other organic disease no ill effect followed the use of this drug. In neurasthenia and nervous erethism marked benefit was obtained from it. Sometimes the benefit was immediate, but in other cases several weeks were required to obtain the good effects. Pains have been taken to exclude the influence of suggestion. Berger gave three times the usual dose, or .015 grams thrice daily, in some cases, before the

Weill diagnoses infantile pneumonia by the lack of expansion in the subclavicular region. Lay the chi'd on its back.

desired effect was manifested. No ill effects followed these doses. He suggests that if the effect wears off the drug should be discontinued for a time; but those who have tested the drug most carefully do not agree with this.

In one case it seemed to stir up an old orchitis. In another, a lady normal anatomically but devoid of sexual desire or sensation, the only effect from yohimbine was prolongation of menstruation. Yohimbine may be given by the stomach or hypodermically. For hypodermic use the hydrochlorate must be dissolved in boiling water. This solution will keep for a few weeks, and longer if a drop of chloroform is added. It is advised to give the tablets containing .005 each, three times a day, for six weeks or more, rather than to give larger doses.

It is quite evident from the accounts that yohimbine is strictly limited in aphrodisiac effect to the stimulation of erection and producing congestion of the testes; with, inferentially, an increase in their secretion, though this is not stated by any paper on this drug we have yet read. But it is absolutely devoid of any power to arouse or increase sexual desire. It is not a drug to aid the seducer. When desire is present but erection imperfect or absent, yohimbine is the remedy indicated. This condition as caused by dilation of the penile veins, seems unknown to the Germans, and some of the failures recorded from yohimbine, may be due to this condition. If so it is quite explicable that an agent relaxing vascular tension would not give relief.

Dr. J. Rutter Williamson records three cases in which he administered yohimbine with the desired result. One of his patients was a young man who, through nervousness and want of erectile power, had failed to consummate the marriage

act during the entire two years of his wedded life.

Medication with strychnine, caffeine, damiana, cantharides and capsicum had proven fruitless. Three 10-milligramme doses of yohimbine brought about a restoration to normal function.

The two other cases were almost identical with the above-described one, except that the impotence had been of briefer duration and responded to doses of half the amount (5 milligrammes).

The high price at which yohimbine is held (\$1.00 a grain) will limit its use for a time; but if it acquires a permanent place in therapeutics the price will undoubtedly subside.

You cannot scatter sunshine out of a face like a vinegar cruet.

THE SPITTING HABIT.

There are thousands of American men who must have the truth forcibly impressed upon them, that miscellaneous spitting is a habit simply disgusting in its nature. As things are, the American man spits without any regard to place; on the sidewalks of our streets, in cars and trains, in halls and entries—everywhere. It is a habit peculiarly American, and anything but creditable to our sense of propriety. In European capitals the sidewalks of the streets are immaculate in comparison with those in this country. Our cities are a positive disgrace in this respect.

Nor is this true of our cities alone. The places of meeting of men in the smallest village present the same appearance. The sidewalk in front of the rural general store or postoffice is made almost impassable to women by this offensive practice. Devoid of every instinct of

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Hebold and Bratz find that autointoxication does not cause epilepsy though it may induce fits in epileptics.

Never prescribe anything until you have perfectly definite and distinct reasons for so doing.—Rockwell.

decency as the habit is itself, it is perfectly revolting to a woman's sense of refinement. It is she who is most offended and injured by it. She cannot constantly keep her skirts free from the sidewalk, and yet if she wishes to avoid bedraggling her garments she must do so. Men do not appreciate this. If they were compelled to don skirts for a while, I think their expectorations would sooner stop.

But as such a change is not probable, it behooves every man to do what he can to correct the habit in other ways. He must correct himself if he is guilty of it, and for those of us who are not, the time has come when we should awake to the realization that we owe some duty to the women of our homes in this matter. The practice has gone altogether too far. Women have inwardly revolted at it; at times they have publicly cried out against it. The time is ripe when every decent man should take some steps to see to it that the nastiest and most vulgar of all American habits should be entirely stopped. Some cities have already started the reform, even to the detailing of special policemen to see the ordinance carried out. Let the reform continue. It appeals to every clean-minded man and woman, and will soon spread. It is a work in every way calling for the attention and action of every citizen interested in the health of communities. The spitting habit is an absolute menace to the public health. So eminent a medical authority as Dr. Paul Gibier recently declared that "if this habit of expectoration in public could be stopped, I am sure that in time tuberculosis would die out altogether."

A statement of this sort, so authoritative and so direct, should not be allowed to pass unheeded. It is freighted with

Examine the children's throats daily when diphtheria prevails, and apply chlorine water whenever inflamed.

meaning, and must arouse the public mind to the importance of the subject.

It is well to have your fuel before you buy your kettle.

PLEASE TELL US.

The task of the editor is especially difficult, in that he has to select for publication what he thinks will meet the needs of the greatest number of his readers, rather than what he himself prefers. It is the fault of most medical editors that they gradually educate themselves out of all interest in the ordinary experiences of a physician's life, and become interested only in the rare and unusual manifestations of disease. To-day, in looking over a valued Eastern exchange, we noticed that scarcely an item appeared in the selected matter that did not have in the caption the word "rare," "unusual," or "unique." And in his whole magazine, which we searched carefully to glean a few "footnotes," we found only two or three really "meaty" scraps, that gave anything of practical value. And they must have slipped in by mistake, they looked so uncomfortable in such an assemblage of culture—and uselessness!

Now, we want some advice, on two points: First, what do you think of the "News, Notes and Notions?" This department is the most laborious in the journal, taking of the editor's time about three hours a day. But that's what we are here for, and if you want it we will do the work; only, if you prefer the pages to be filled with correspondence and queries, please say so. How are we to know your wishes if you do not tell us?

Second, as to this astrology matter.

Tonsillitis is not so much caused by rheumatism as it is the first manifestation of the infection, afterwards rheumatic.

We have printed a series of papers upon imponderable therapeutic agents, astrology, phototherapy, etc., believing that too much straight medicine was bad for the digestion and a change would be agreeable. But do *you* think so? We are proffered a series of papers on astrology, but hesitate to begin it until we know what proportion of our readers would welcome it. Besides, the difficulty of restraining these occult gentlemen from pounding each other, instead of expounding their science, bids fair to tax the editorial dexterity. One would think he had blundered into a meeting of gynecologists, to see the way each has of whacking all the others whenever they come within reach.

Do you want the "News?"

Do you want astrology and other side-dishes? Then say so; and we will be governed by the wishes of the majority.

The best way to bring others to our ideals is to get there ourselves.

DRINKING AMONG WOMEN.

A New York doctor says that women the country over are drinking more and more every day; while men are drinking less. The statement as to men is unquestionably correct, especially if limited to the more intelligent, better educated and more prosperous male members of the community. It is quite true, as this New York doctor says, that drinking in business hours, so common once, is not viewed with favor now, and that even the moderate drinker is regarded as undesirable by the business world. Among many classes of men where excessive drinking was the rule fifty years ago, extreme moderation is the rule now.

Is it really the case, however, that

there is such an increase of drinking among women "the country over," as to be "an awful or vital danger to the well-being of the nation?" It is difficult to believe that women, who have learned from sorrowful experience the misery that the drink habit among men can cause should themselves take to drinking, at a time when men are beginning to be more moderate in their use of liquor.

This is not the only alarming statement which has been made of late, concerning American women. It has been said that they are becoming "all over the country" the slaves of opium. There is no reason to believe in the truth of either statement, especially when so broadly made as to cover the entire United States. There are now, as there have been in the past, women who drink too much. That there is an increased number of these is not impossible, in view of the large increase in the population. Whether the percentage has increased is quite another matter. It is not impossible also, that the feeling which so many American women once had in regard to "social drinking," has lost somewhat of its strength, much to the degeneracy of society to-day. But it would not follow therefrom that the women of this country are on the eve of becoming drunkards. Some men, even occasionally a doctor, are apt to be emotional, and have not the scientific spirit. They draw sweeping conclusions from exceedingly narrow premises. It is altogether possible that the one who has been referred to, is mistaken in his opinion.

DIAMOND CUTTING.

Here is a fine diamond, just released from its matrix. How it glistens. But

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In rheumatic fever the specific germ probably enters at the tonsil or naso-pharynx.—Newsholme.

A dram of salt in a cup of water, a teaspoonful before each meal, prevents diphtheria and scarlatina.

it is still in the rough, and must be cut into the shape best calculated to display its beauties.

Yes, but in doing this you cut away parts of the pure stone, and greatly lessen its size.

True, but the brilliancy is so enhanced by this cutting down that the value of the gem is doubled thereby; so that the sacrifice of substance is amply recompensed.

When a physician is first asked to use the alkaloids there is at first a certain repugnance to so doing, from the feeling that there is something lost thereby; something in the plant besides the one alkaloid that is of too great value to be thrown away. We do not know just what it is, but we do not want to lose it. And this feeling is at the bottom of the prejudice that hinders many a man from giving the alkaloids a trial.

But the truth is, that the other ingredients of a plant may antagonize the alkaloid we need; the uncertainty as to the relative amount and proportion of the various active agents present in plants renders anything like accurate medication with the crude preparations impossible; and finally, modern chemistry has reached the point where we can demand of it, that if there is anything of value in the plant after the principal alkaloid has been extracted, the chemist should get it out and let us see it. Then we can test it, find out what it does, and give it or withhold it as the case demands; instead of throwing such a heavy responsibility on Chance as we have been doing.

We prefer our diamonds freed from the matrix and cut; not mounted in the rough.

FOOD ECONOMICS.

So much depends upon the food in the bodily life and the bodily habits of the

Write out in ink the directions for the administration of all medicines.—Rockwell.

child. The remedy for the cross, irritable or fretful child is usually found in the mother's hands, that is, it may often be found in the right nourishment. The mother may be a college graduate, but if she knows nothing of the science of living, her diploma is of little worth as regards that which will contribute to the highest life of her child. The doctor cannot do it. If he is wise he may help, but truly drugs and narcotics are a lame substitute for the proper food.

The natural food at the start is the mother's milk, nourishing and adapted to the need. After this it is astonishing to note the unwholesome things that are sometimes allowed. Parents forget that the child's stomach has not yet its growth and digestive power, and this is true of the whole system of aliment. It takes twenty years for the bones to become fully ossified, and yet children under ten are often encouraged to eat meat; they get a craving for it before the teeth are adapted to its mastication.

The sense of taste is easily and quickly cultivated. No one of the senses is more important and no one of them is more easily perverted. As the body grows the diet should be according to the age and the changes in the system. After the mother's milk, only plain, simple foods should be taken, breads and fruits, oat and wheat cereals and milk. Spices, confections, condiments, relishes so-called, and meats should be avoided. A lump of sugar has nutriment and the craving is natural, but the supply should be limited.

If confectionery is allowed it should be slight in quantity, pure, and should follow the meal. The child may inherit certain appetites and often does. When these are unfortunate they should be counteracted, not ministered to in the food that is used. This matter of eat-

God's best gift to us is that he gives not things but opportunities.—Rollins.

ing is so much a matter of habit that right habits from the start are of the utmost importance.

The nurture of the soul depends upon the nurture of the body. Simplicity, regularity and nourishment are points to be chiefly considered. Digestion and circulation are the great functions of the body. It is correct to say that the blood is the life; the question of diet, therefore, is the question of life. Starvation is death.

"Men are but children of a larger growth," so that in student and adult life there is not so great a difference in the matter of food; except that with developed organs and in active vigorous life there is demanded stronger food. I asked a Harvard student in training for the boat-race: "What is the best diet for the crew?" The answer was that oatmeal and shredded wheat were the cereals used; chicken and beef the meat staples, and a good proportion of eggs and milk; reasonable fruit and vegetables; indeed, considerable variety. On the face of it, it seems a trivial subject for serious discussion, but we are not exaggerating when we say that good digestion is as essential to success or failure in any athletic contest as is the possession of marked strength and ability. Autobiographies of many of the world's leaders have confessed that some crisis of their lives was illy met because of the collapse of the stomach at the crucial moment, and important history marred by such a small thing as an indigestible bit of fish or other food, taken in defiance of the warnings which nature liberally sprinkles in each individual experience.

It is a subject that should be watched and regulated with conscientious carefulness. When the slightest hint is

given that some of the intricate digestive machinery is out of order, attention should be paid to correction at the earliest possible moment. Otherwise the inevitable harvest is sure to be reaped. It must not be forgotten that, in spite of our magnificent mental progress of the twentieth century, we are still animals, in the literal acceptance of the definition; and if we wish to make the most of the opportunities so lavishly strewn in our pathway, we must look well to the smooth working of the marvelous machine in which the still more wonderful mind is encased.

Greatness is not so much in ability to plan masterpieces as in persistency in pursuing them.

COMMERCIALISM OR PHARISEISM?

There be many doctors, good doctors, professors, way-up-front doctors, who have become celebrated, and are in the very front rank of the profession as teachers, authors, and practitioners. And yet they never wrote an article in their lives that was prompted by unselfish motives. Look through their multitudinous papers appearing in the medical press, and see if there is one to which you cannot justly append this:

"Moral:—Send your patients to me!"

And they have, some of them, grown surpassing rich thereby.

For more than twenty years I have been writing for medical journals and teaching medicine; and my one idea has been to instruct my brethren in the application of the art of medicine to the cure of disease; to make them better doctors, and in that way to lessen a little the great burden of human woe. My constant cry has been: "Do better work

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The theory that delirium tremens is due to starvation, is not supported by experience. —Crothers.

No more fruitful field for observation, clinical, therapeutic and bacteriologic, exists than "sore-throat."

yourself;" never: "Send me your patients." And whenever I have been persuaded to try to teach the latter lesson, it has been so foreign to my nature, so repugnant to myself, that the attempt has been a dismal failure, and I have joyfully returned to the path my soul loves.

And from this I have not realized enough to pay for my postage. To the adviser, "Send to me" realizes hundreds, "Do-it-yourself" realizes nothing.

And yet these men, some few of them, accuse me of commercialism! But, thanks be! no one can call me Pharisee.

It is still an open question whether this is the steel age or the age of steal.

MICROBES AND BALD HEADS.

And now comes—a bald-headed microbe? No, but a pestiferous fellow of the microbe order, whose special *forte* it is to delve into the roots of things—the natural covering of the human cranium. And this exceedingly interesting member of a constantly growing family, by name "*bacille de la calvitie*," is responsible for leaving so many of us in the plight of "poor old Uncle Ned."

Monsieur "*Bacille de la calvitie*" prefers, as the field of his operations, the heads of men—young men—whose locks are thick and heavy, but impartially lays bare not only the silly pates of fools but the intellectual domes of philosophers. Women are spared, probably because nice hair is their special vanity, and they devote themselves to its cultivation and care with an assiduity likely to discourage the attentions of any microbe, however distinguished in pedigree.

Men, however, are careless, and in-

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I have directed my treatment of rheumatism almost exclusively to digestion and hygiene. —Thelberg.

vite the ravages of the microbe in every way. Few seem to be exempt. Good men are just as liable to be attacked by the microbe as bad men. Bald heads, *a la mode*, *bacille de la calvitie*, are just as numerous in church as bald heads in a playhouse. They only appear more numerous in the latter, from the habit they have of pushing to the front. They are no longer indicative of advancing age. There are about as many bald heads between 20 and 30 as between 50 and 60.

But seriously, is not the scientific world too much given to microbes? Besides the microbes which swarm in air and water, and infest the food we eat, and are assigned as the cause of the various diseases with which we are afflicted, the scientists almost daily are discovering new ones. There are microbes responsible for mental and moral vagaries as well as for physical disorders. It looks as if the scientists were determined to assign a microbic basis for all human conditions, actions and derangements. The scientific action of the latest microbe *bacille de la calvitie* is in the glands of the skin which secrete the sebum. So long as these glands do their duty the hair remains vigorous. If they become enfeebled they are attacked by this newly-discovered microbe, and the hair gradually falls out.

The man of bitter thoughts will not be likely to live a sweet life.

WHITE LIES.

A professor, speaking to the students of a well-known university, says that lies are sometimes justifiable. Among such instances he specifies the "white

Lyne recommends tickling as a means of antagonizing dangerous opium narcosis, and claims it is effective.

lies" of conventional society; being a member of a church to whose creed a man does not fully assent; the statements made by a lawyer in defense of a palpably guilty prisoner; and various other cases.

One of the scarcest things in the world to-day is simple, straightforward truth. Indeed, our degeneracy has gone so far that when some trustful person comes along who believes what he is told, even to believing in the self-asserted honesty of strangers, we curl our lips and call him a poor, simple-minded, foolish man. That was a gracious, old-fashioned knightliness that counted every man honest till he was proved to be a thief. Now, if you would keep your horse in its stable, count even your long-known neighbor a thief until your horse is dead or safely sold. It needs the wisdom of an archangel, and the harmlessness of a dove, to enable one to adhere to the un-deviating line of truth. The downcasting of the eyelash, the breath of hesitation between two words, the crook of a little finger, may "give the lie." We often hear it said—"It does not always do to speak the truth." That is not what we mean, but rather, "it does not always do to publish facts." There is a wide difference between making a communication and "telling the truth."

"Tell the truth and shame the devil," was the wholesome adjuration of grandmothers fifty years ago, and might well be remembered in these later times.

Life is to be measured by its outflow, rather than by its income.

IPECAC IN PNEUMONIA.

What a good thing is a little knowledge in the right place. Perreau treats pneumonia by giving an infusion of ipe-

cac, gr. ij every hour for eight doses, to deplete the hyperemic lung-tissues. He adds that it is necessary, to avoid vomiting. Apparently he is unaware that emetin is the stronger expectorant principle of ipecac and less nauseant than cephaeline, which is more nauseant and less expectorant; also that any preparation of this plant is less likely to nauseate if given dry, or nearly so, when absorption is less rapid. Take up his idea and improve it.

Life's commonplaces fit us for its uncommon places.

GERMAN ALKALOIDS.

Somebody hit us a rap once because we used Merck's alkaloids alone. Now, this hurt; because we are Americans to the core; American as four generations of ancestors, every one born in America, can make us. But this is not a matter of sentiment or of preference; but of the absolute necessity of using the very best products of chemical skill, of uniform and unvarying strength. And whenever we can obtain this of American manufacturers, rest assured we shall not cross the ocean for it.

So we wrote to one of our American manufacturing chemists, one in whom we repose the greatest confidence, and inquired if his house would undertake the preparation of alkaloids from our native plants if ordered in suitable quantities. He replied to this effect:

"I note what you say concerning the alkaloidal subject. I very much fear that until our government gives American manufacturers free alcohol we will be at the mercy of foreign manufacturers for the products you mention. Some years ago, in Cleveland's administration,

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No case of dyspepsia can withstand a tramp through the mountains. Austin Flint says so and it's true.

Renaud finds leucocytosis during measles incubation, at maximum six days before the eruption, then declining.

I believe, Congress passed a law giving American manufacturers free alcohol, but owing to the Secretary of the Treasury refusing to carry out the will of Congress, it was not adopted and afterwards was repealed. You will therefore perceive from what I have said, that this is not a question of market, but a question of conditions we all have to contend with in this direction."

The question is therefore up to Congress. If our lawmakers will permit manufacturing chemists to meet the Germans on an equal footing as regards the use of alcohol, we have no fear but that the necessary skill and care will be found here at home.

There are few things it is more important to learn than how to live on little and be therewith content; for the less we need what is without, the more leisure we have to live within.

TRAILING SKIRTS.

Sympathizing strongly with the German antipathy to trailing skirts for street garb, we are not prepared to go the length of approving those rabid enthusiasts who set upon ladies and tore the objectionable trails away.

Microbes are being worked a little too hard nowadays; and while they undoubtedly cause many maladies, there is still the unsolved problem remaining of the immunity coming from exposure. Exclude all pathogenic microorganisms and immunity is lost. Country people coming to great cities are far more likely to contract typhoid fever from infected drinking water than are the citizens who daily drink it. Which is best, immunity,

or the absence of microbes from the usual ingesta, with their possible accidental introduction to the unprotected?

MALARIA VS. CANCER.

Injections of malarial blood as a cure for cancer are proposed by Loeffler. Finding that amid tropical conditions most conducive to malaria, cancer is of extreme rarity, he was led to the conclusion that when malaria is administered as a therapeutic agent it acts as an antidote to cancerous disease. What he calls the remarkable infrequency of cancer among negroes in the United States and other African populations, is cited as one of the chief supports for his theory. The patient is inoculated either with mosquito poison or the blood of those suffering from malarious infections. In tropical lands where malaria flourishes cancer is seldom known. In Borneo, after ten years of close observation, not a single case was discovered.

CONSTIPATION.

An American exchange is conducting a department in which its readers contribute papers on every-day subjects, in competition for a prize. One of the subjects treated was habitual constipation. The suggestions for treatment would not be considered very edifying by the CLINIC brotherhood; as for instance that of a grain each of aloes, ipecac and extract of nux vomica; to the last of which the editor very wisely adds a note of caution. Another ill-balanced formula is: Ext. cascara gr. j, ext. nux

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Earthquakes may really cause epidemics, by dislocating drains and water conduits.—Hardswell.

Some hours of natural sleep are worth a whole night of drug-unconsciousness.—Brunton.

ext. belladonna, ipecac, podophyllin, each gr. $\frac{1}{8}$. The doses of belladonna and podophyllin are too large if of good quality; the cascara too small. Another absolutely prohibits aloes and podophyllin, and pins his faith on castor oil, of all things. Not one refers in any way to the contraction of the sphincter ani, to retroversion of the uterus, or to any other mechanical obstacle to the evacuation of the bowels, nor to bal-

looning of the rectum, in which cascara is specific.

One other suggestion seems to deserve special comment; the insufflation of 3 grams of boric acid into the rectum. By some mysterious association of ideas, this brought to mind an ancient story anent a veterinarian's assistant, who was sent to blow a powder from a tube into a horse's nostrils; but—the horse blew first!

❖ ❖ ❖ ❖ ❖

A LITTLE of EVERYTHING EDITORIALY SUBMITTED.

Dr. Waugh desires to state that he never authorized the use of his name in recommending Dr. Belcher's book and has forbidden the publication of any such recommendation with his name attached.

❖

One of the most enduring roses in Sydenham's chaplet was his discovery that smallpox was rendered deadly, by the methods then popular of "bringing out" the eruption. Now arises Rodermund in the majesty of his ignorance, and tells his dupes that the eruption is the cure and should be encouraged.

❖

"I think," said Bronson Alcott, in one of his conversations, "when a man lives on beef, he becomes something like an ox; if he eats mutton, he begins to look sheepish; and if he feeds on pork, may he not grow swinish?" "That may be," said Dr. Walker, of Cambridge, who was one of the listeners, "but when a man lives on nothing but vegetables he is likely to become pretty small potatoes."

❖

Down in the slums of our large cities are workers who labor in the interests of a class of boys and girls, who need, more than anything else, lessons in self-help. It is not charity, financial help,

sympathy nor kindly attention to their physical needs that the people of the slums require, nearly so much as a practical knowledge of their own abilities and how to apply them. Self-help is the secret of the work which is to be effective with these people.

❖

It is suggested that in speaking of Indians it would be in harmony with good taste were reporters to make the following changes in the terms at present employed: For "wigwam," "tepee" or "wickiup," use the word house, home or residence; for "squaw," wife; for "pappoose," child; and for "buck," the word man. The term "coon," used to designate a negro, could without loss go the same way. It pleased the Lord to make me all white; and I am very glad of it; but if it pleased Him to make my neighbor black, that is a very heavy burden for the poor fellow to bear as society is now constituted; and as it was not through any personal merit or effort of my own that I am of the more popular color, or any fault of his that he is black, I see no reason why his tint should be forever and eternally flung at him by such an epithet.

❖ ❖ ❖ ❖ ❖ ❖ ❖

Here's a man who thinks he is treating typhoid antiseptically by giving $7\frac{1}{2}$ grains of salol daily!

In treating drug habits, nitrogenous food increases the craving for the drug.—Bouchard.

LEADING ARTICLES

THE TRUTH ABOUT ARSENIC.—ITS TOXICOLOGY; ITS PHYSIOLOGIC ACTION; THE TRUE INDICATIONS FOR ITS EXHIBITION.

By W. C. Abbott, M. D.

(First Part.)



O remedy has been so persistently advocated, in so many diverse maladies, and so extensively administered and lauded as arsenic. And yet, a few years since an eminent American writer challenged the medical profession to produce one solitary instance in which unmistakable and undeniable benefit had accrued from the use of this medicine. It has seemed advisable therefore, that inquiry should be made, and the known facts concerning arsenic placed fairly before the readers of the CLINIC, that they may judge for themselves on what basis the employment of this metal as a medicine rests, and the evidence for and against its use.

In the preparation of this paper every accessible source has been drawn upon; and Dr. Epstein has especially searched through the Russian and German works for material. It has been impossible to credit every statement made to its original author, but as far as possible the authority has been given. In the therapeutics of arsenic Ringer was

the pioneer of small dosage, which he first introduced to modern medicine. For this he met much harsh criticism; and the opprobrious epithet, "disguised homeopath," was hurled at him from all sides; as it is now being projected at some other innovators; yet he and his suggestions survived, and the latter have been copied almost *verbatim*, with or without credit, by nearly every writer of therapeutic text-books since his work first appeared.

TOXICOLOGY.

Arsenic is so extensively employed in the arts at present that both the acute and the chronic forms of arsenical poisoning are common. Arsenic exists in considerable quantities in commercial sulphuric and muriatic acids, and hence enters many drugs and articles of commerce in whose preparation these acids are employed. Toxic effects have been noted from the arsenic in sulphuric acid used in galvanic cells and in that used in preparing glucose, from which poisonous beer has been brewed (*Liebreich*).

All the numerous bismuth salts are sometimes contaminated by arsenic and glycerin containing this impurity has

proved toxic. Much damage is done by the arsenic retained by aniline dyes. Scheele's and Schweinfurth's greens are also responsible for many toxic accidents. Not only the greens but many other colors, used in dyeing domestic goods and tinting wall-paper, are arsenical. Wax tapers containing arsenic set free highly poisonous gases during combustion. Rat and fly poisons are generally arsenical. Even if the wall-paper showing is free from arsenic there may be some in the paste or in the old paper underneath.

Velour tapestry, tarlatan, stuffed birds cured with arsenic, artificial flowers and white muslin, have done harm by setting free arsenical dust.

In the arts many cases of poisoning occur from inhalation of arseniureted hydrogen, an unpleasantly smelling and highly dangerous gas.

Arsenic is alike toxic when taken into the body by the stomach or subcutaneously, inhaled as dust or gas, or when applied to the surface of wounds, from which it is readily absorbed.

Wines have been found to contain arsenic in France. In London milk was diluted with arsenical water.

There is little uniformity in arsenical poisoning, the symptoms varying with the form in which it is taken, the dose and especially the solubility. Arsenical gases are most virulent; while the metal itself, unoxidized, is not toxic, a cat having survived a dose of 14 grams (over 3 drams).

When large doses of arsenic have been taken there may be no symptoms for half an hour or more; then a sense of tightness in the throat comes on, with difficulty in swallowing, gastric uneasiness, followed by gastric pain and cramps, vomiting and purging with rice-

water stools later. The symptoms closely resemble those of cholera morbus. Blood appears in the matter vomited, and sometimes in the stools. The urine is diminished or suppressed. With these occur giddiness, headache, cold sweats, pallid, shrunken features, weak, thready, or imperceptible pulse, feeble, sighing respiration, muscular cramps if the loss of fluid is great and coma ending in death, sometimes preceded by convulsions (*Cushny*). The burning pain in the stomach never ceases while consciousness remains. Cramps of the cesophagus are frequent. Thirst is violent. The voice is rough and the tongue usually dry, but sometimes salivation occurs. Tenesmus, strangury and hematuria have been observed. The countenance is anxious, the patient restless. The pulse slows as death approaches, and consciousness weakens. These symptoms may continue from a few hours to as many days, according to the dose. If death occurs speedily it is due to the nervous influence and the circulation effects (*Liebreich*). If the dose is below the lethal, or is largely vomited, the patient may recover completely or pass into chronic arsenical poisoning. Sometimes the only symptoms are collapse and coma.

The fatal dose is uncertain. As arsenic is very difficult of solution it is doubtful how much is active at a given time. Recovery has followed the ingestion of very large doses, while 0.1 (gr. $1\frac{1}{2}$) has caused death (*Cushny*).

Arsenous acid is the most frequent cause of arsenical poisoning.

The first indication is to wash out the stomach repeatedly. Fats lessen the solubility of arsenic and perhaps protect the exposed surfaces and should be given freely. Magnesia has some value as a

In non-tuberculous diarrhea Tannopin has proved the best remedy I have yet made use of.—Day

Eulexine is the modern form in which jambul is presented for diabetes. It gives better results than the fluid extract.

chemical antidote, but the most highly favored remedy is iron, the freshly precipitated sesquioxide or dialyzed iron. These form a comparatively insoluble compound with arsenic. That it is not wholly insoluble is shown by the therapeutic activity of iron arsenate, hence evacuants should follow the use of the iron. To prepare the hydrated sesquioxide of iron, mix a solution of iron sulphate or chloride with any alkali, soda is best, and strain. An excess of alkali is to be avoided, as this would cause resolution of the arsenical precipitate. As the quantity of arsenic ingested is rarely known, the antidote should be given profusely, "by handfuls." For the collapse, warmth, caffeine and other stimulants are required.

When the arsenic has entered the circulation, when other forms of arsenic have been given, and when arsenical gases have been inhaled, we are powerless except as to treating the symptoms and sustaining the strength.

Chronic arsenical poisoning may be caused by a single dose, but usually it is due to the continued absorption of small quantities. *Brouardel* divides the course into four phases:

1. The victim complains of weakness, languor, anorexia, nausea or vomiting, weight and uneasiness in the stomach, diarrhea or constipation.

2. The conjunctivæ are red, the lids itch; coryza, sneezing and coughing occur; the liver may swell with jaundice; papules, vesicles or erythema appear on the skin, with pigmentation of the skin on the anterior surface of the body from the nipples to the upper thighs and in the axillæ or other parts. There may be brown circumscribed patches. This pigmentation generally disappears when the arsenic is suspended, but may

be permanent. In prolonged poisoning the eruptions may resemble almost any skin disease, the hair and nails may fall, and deep gangrenous ulceration has been observed.

3. Sensation and motion are disturbed, in limited areas, often in the hands and feet. There is intense, persistent headache, or acute pain in knee, ankle or foot, less often in the upper extremity; formication, the pressure of bedding on the legs and feet is uncomfortable; sensory paralysis follows, the sense of touch is weakened, those of cold, heat, or pain increased or lessened. Symptoms closely resembling locomotor ataxia may occur, especially in subacute cases; co-ordinative disturbances, absence of patellar reflexes, and lightning pains, may simulate ataxia.

4. Motor paralysis follows usually in the extensors of the toes, then in the peroneal group; rarely in the flexors of the foot and leg, or the extensors of the hands and fingers. Usually the paralysis is confined to the extremities but it sometimes extends to the trunk. It is usually symmetrical; the affected muscles atrophy rapidly, and respond slightly to galvanism, but not to faradism except at first. This diminution of excitability may appear before the reaction of degeneration, which then follows. Mechanical stimuli excite the muscles abnormally.

Lead paralysis may be distinguished by the history of prolonged poisoning, the sensory ailments occur later, the forearm is usually first affected, there is the lead line on the gums, and atrophy of the muscles occurs much later.

Arsenical paralysis may appear three days after acute poisoning, but usually occurs later, perhaps not for a month. The sexual function may be stimulated or depressed. In subacute cases the

Heroin proved superior to bromoform in moderating the paroxysms of whooping-cough.—*Mitchell*.

Heroin has proved a highly effective remedy in the cough of tubercular laryngitis.—*Freudenthal*.

stomach may reject everything swallowed, and great emaciation result. In prolonged cases the victim may sink into an apathetic, demented or epileptic state.

Usually when the poison is withdrawn the symptoms gradually subside, but gastric irritability, contractures, sensory disturbances and paresis may remain. Weak vision, mild optic neuritis and amblyopia have been noted. If degeneration of the muscles has occurred little improvement is to be expected. Herpes zoster occurs sometimes on the face or on the trunk. Some of the skin affections seen are due to the direct action of the drug; in men handling it, the malady first appearing on the hands is then carried to the nose, arms and genitals. On the genitals a characteristic ulceration sometimes occurs, termed "arsenical chancre." The absence of glandular swelling, the slight hardening and the history, serve to distinguish these from the specific chancre. Blisters, urticaria, eczema and erythema may occur.

The phases of *Brouardel* are not always distinct, the symptoms of the second sometimes appearing first and those of the others together. When arsenic is given medicinally the first symptoms of saturation, or toxic action, are redness, inflammation and itching of the eyelids and conjunctivæ, with dry nose and throat, or coryza. Workmen inhaling arsenical dust suffer bronchial irritation or cutaneous disorders.

PHYSIOLOGIC ACTION.

In the alimentary canal arsenic produces effects similar to those of corrosives; it, however, does not coagulate or unite with albumin. The mucous membrane is red and swollen, the epithelium fatty, sometimes showing ecchymoses. The whole or parts of the gastric mu-

cosa may be affected. If solid arsenic lies long on the membrane, erosions may be formed. From these red lines lead along the sulci where the dissolved arsenic ran. Sometimes the only lesion is the cloudy swelling of the fatty gland-cells.

The bowels present a similar appearance, most marked around Peyer's patches. Even after profuse vomiting and purging small particles of arsenic may be found. The pharynx and œsophagus may be congested. From the stomach downward the appearances become less marked, being least in the rectum. The gastric lesions are rarely due to direct contact with the arsenic, and are caused by its excretion, with the aid of the gastric juice (*Filehne*). The bowels contain the "rice-water" material and necrosed epithelium in profusion.

The liver shows marked parenchymatous turbidity, fatty degeneration and necrotic spots.

Boehm attributes the gastro-intestinal lesions to the action of the arsenic causing extreme dilatation of the blood-vessels, with consequent congestion and destruction of the epithelium, and transudation of serum beneath it.

Schmiedeberg thinks that arsenic has a specific action in causing fatty degeneration of the gastro-intestinal epithelium. This destructive action may be beneficial when present in the mild degree following the use of arsenic in medicinal doses, promoting appetite and digestion. In the spinal cord arsenic induces localized myelitis. The rapid respiration at first, and paralysis of the vasomotor centers, indicate a direct action on the medulla. Tenderness of the nerve-trunks points to peripheral neuritis, and this may ascend to the cord; or, *vice versa* (*Cushny*).

Gottschalk found dionin moderated the cough of pertussis, but did not shorten the attack in the least.

Heroin succeeds better in chronic than in acute bronchitis. Dose gr. 1-12-1-6.—*Mitchell*.

The pulse is accelerated by small doses and slowed by large ones, inhibition being unaffected. The vascular tension rises at first, falling soon after large doses; the vasomotor centers and later the splanchnic nerves losing control over the vessels (*Pistorius*).

The vascular pressure may be restored by stimulating the vasomotor center, but only at first; while splanchnic stimulation still increases the tension. Later, these nerves fail, through paralysis of their ends or of the vessel walls, while other vasoconstrictors can still contract the vessels.

Respiration is hastened at first by small doses, then returns to normal. Later, it ceases before the heart stops from exhaustion and low blood-pressure.

If arsenic is applied to the unbroken skin it is unaffected unless contact is continued, when redness, vesicles, pustules and later violent erythema appear. There is no corrosion, and subcutaneous injections of arsenic are painless. Applied to denuded surfaces or mucous membranes it causes acute pain and slowly destroys the tissues. It acts only on living cells, not on dead tissues. When animals are taking arsenic the epidermis peels off easily (*Ringer*). This is due to softening of the protoplasm in the deeper epidermal cells (*Nunn*). Similar changes occur in the eye. The melanosis seems to be due to the deposition of some organic product in the deeper layers of the corium. Mucous irritations are caused by the excretion of arsenic on their surfaces. Arsenic has been found in the serum of blisters of animals taking the drug (*Cushny*).

On the blood the action of arsenic is obscure. It lessens the number of red corpuscles, but not the total hemoglobin.

Reichert recommends adrenalin 0.00025, gr. 1-260, to restore blood-pressure in opium poisoning.

In pernicious anemia it increased the number of young red cells while the mature cells lessened (*Engel*). *Silbermann* says it induces wide spread intravascular coagulation, leading to a fall in blood-pressure and to anemia. *Heinz* adds that arsenic also induces thrombi of blood-plates, which cause the ecchymoses and ulcers.

Fever is sometimes present in arsenical poisoning, due to the inflammations. Metabolism is affected by arsenic, the nitrogen in the urine is increased, ammonia is augmented and the alkalinity of the blood is reduced by the formation of lactic acid in excess. The glycogen entirely disappears from the liver and is not formed from the food. Puncture of the medulla does not cause glycosuria, though curarine still elicits it. Fatty degeneration of the epithelium is found in the liver, kidney, heart-muscle, blood-vessels, striated muscles and pulmonary alveoli. Necrotic foci are found in the liver with active division of the hepatic cells (*Wolkow*).

Cushny sums up these effects by stating that arsenic lessens the oxidation of the tissues and causes fatty degeneration of the protoplasm; it may increase the waste of proteids, directly or secondarily to the decrease in oxidation. These effects are simply less in degree than those of phosphorus. Improvement in nutrition from the prolonged use of arsenic in medicinal doses is well attested. *Weiske* explains this by the theory that more food is digested and less proteid decomposed.

ARSENOPHAGI.

Tolerance is sometimes established when arsenic is taken habitually. The Styrian peasants who eat arsenic believe it enables them to work better, to climb mountains with less ef-

Salophen, in rheumatism, relieves pain and controls the disease without checking secretion.—Shields.

fort, especially of the lungs, that it improves their complexions, makes their horses' coats glossy, and the animals stronger and fatter. Arsenic is said to be taken by these men up to 0.5 (gr. $7\frac{1}{2}$) at a dose, but Murrell puts the maximum daily dose at slightly more than $\frac{1}{2}$ grain. These peasants are "said to" live to old age, with no evil results, and to enjoy unusual sexual powers. And on this "say so" is largely based the use of arsenic as a remedy. Experiments on animals have not created toleration but chronic poisoning; and the allegations as to increased endurance of fatigue by arsenic eaters are as yet unproved, and contrary to modern scientific observations.

A review of these accounts shows that the good effects are not uniform, but that many die from the drug; that the habit renders its continued use necessary; and that the alleged benefits are no more than could be ascribed to the healthy life of the mountaineer, whose great respiratory capacity is necessitated by the attenuated atmosphere.

The observations of *Schallgruber, von Tschudi* and others, of the Styrian arsenic eaters, appear so contradictory to the common experience of the scientific world in general, that some further investigation seems desirable. *Gies* experimented on animals with the following results:

1. Badly nourished rabbits could not bear the smallest daily doses of arsenic (0.0005—0.002), but became progressively dejected, refused to eat, developed diarrhea, emaciated, the coat became rough, and died within three and a half weeks. The autopsy showed always catarrh of the stomach with thickened mucosa, fatty liver and other evidences of arsenical poisoning.

2. Young, immature rabbits, pigs and chickens, tolerated the above doses very well, and as shown by comparison with control animals, grew stronger and larger in all ways, more energetic, with finer, sleeker coats, fatter, the bones longer and thicker. Their young also were superior in size, strength of bones and size of thymus, but were born dead—possibly by reason of their abnormal size. But animals kept in cages with those fed on arsenic, or with arsenic scattered under the perforated bottom of the cages, showed the same improvement, though to a less degree.

3. Full-grown rabbits given arsenic acid, 0.0005 daily for 40 days, did well, fattened, and had a thick layer of arsenic in the cortex of the diaphyses, but not in the epiphyses, where growth had ceased. But the liver, heart and kidneys were fatty (degenerated).

4. None of the animals could be habituated to the higher doses; for when the metal was increased the bone-changes (especially in hens) stopped, and signs of chronic poisoning appeared, emaciation, falling of hair, intense gastrointestinal hyperemia, with violent purging, and extensive fatty degeneration of the heart, liver, kidneys and perhaps the spleen.

Schaefer records thirteen sudden deaths among arsenic eaters in Gratz alone within two years. Toxic symptoms also frequently appeared in persons taking minimal doses.

From the facts *Nothnagel* concludes that arsenic habituation, even to minimal doses, is by no means a rule without exceptions, and that the physician prescribing this drug should carefully ascertain the patient's resistance to it.

But *Knapp* produced a man who swallowed at one dose 0.4 (gr. vj) of arsenic

Laryngeal Tuberculosis: Spray with aristol 10 parts, menthol 3, and benzoinal 87.—Bishop.

Equinine agrees with the stomach, causes no roaring, or cerebral symptoms.—Laumonier.

acid, with impunity. *Hebra* gave 0.06 daily; and *Kaposi* 22.5 grams in a year to one case. However, the duration of tolerance has not been determined, nor whether death does not finally result from the arsenic. *Knapp* recovered from the urine of arsenic eaters, 0.032 to 0.029 of the metal, showing that that quantity traversed the system daily without symptoms of chronic arsenic poisoning.

The residents of Whitbeck, England, use an arsenical water habitually. Beginners experience dryness of the mouth and throat, but this quickly passes off. These people are said to reach old age as a rule; a statement that needs confirmation. While the Styrians are said to take as much as 1.5 grain (*Heisch*) *per diem*, or once a week perhaps, the Whitbeck people take much less. Arsenic eaters avoid drinking just after taking the poison, and some avoid fats. Some suspend the arsenic and take purgatives at times. The women are said to get fat, with pure complexions and rosy color; but I have never been able to obtain this effect from arsenic. On the contrary, the American women who take arsenic become dark, even like the victims of Addison's disease.

The mountaineer believes arsenic improves his lungs, so that he can climb

(Concluded next month.)

without fatigue or dyspnea. The disuse of the drug is followed by weakness in this respect, which disappears when it is resumed. Whether, however, those who do not use arsenic do not develop equal lung-power, is not settled. It is admitted that arsenic does not always produce the good effects described, and that large doses entail serious inconvenience. Even *Tschudi* admits that some become sick and marasmic from the drug. Arsenical paralyses are rarely seen.

EXCRETION.

Arsenic is largely excreted by the kidneys, to a less degree by the gastrointestinal and respiratory mucous membranes, traces being found in the skin, hair and milk. Fatal intoxication occurred in a child whose mother suffered acute arsenical poisoning. Excretion is slow, arsenic being detected in the urine three months after it was last taken. The effects remain long after the drug has been excreted.

Arsenic is found most largely in the liver; also in the kidneys, stomach, intestines, spleen, lungs, and traces in the muscles and nervous tissues. In the blood it is found in the cells. It has been found in the bones after having disappeared from the other tissues.

THE USE OF CALCIUM SULPHIDE AS A REMEDY.

By Samuel E. Earp,
M. S., M. D.



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and Practice of Medicine
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cians and Surgeons; and
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pital and Dispensary, St.
Vincent's Hospital and
Union State Hospital.

The favorable results from the use of calcium sulphide are of sufficient importance to warrant its more frequent use.

Success depends much upon the selection of cases in which it is especially adapted. This may be said respecting

Euquinine is tasteless, and replaces quinine, in double the latter's dosage.—Laumonier.

Incipient Tuberculosis: Duotal .05, heroin 0.005, t. i. d.—Floret.

all remedial agents, but can be emphasized in this instance from the fact that calcium sulphide has oftentimes been used indiscriminately, and curative results have been looked for when it was an inappropriate remedy.

Furthermore, the selection of the preparation is an important consideration. If the drug is in a form that may deteriorate by exposure to air, the chemical change will produce an insoluble compound, and hence is almost worthless. To obviate this difficulty I have used the gelatin coated pill. The cases in which it has met with favor are those in which there are indications of suppuration. As a preventive measure it is surely worthy of consideration. I have frequently seen pustulation aborted, and in some instances, such as smallpox, the pustules did not appear characteristic; thus in two instances the diagnosis for a time was questioned, only to be cleared up by the subsequent history.

Its use in the treatment of boils, furuncles, acne, eczema and glandular enlargements, is followed by an improvement in the condition and usually a cure. In non-specific glandular lesions it may prevent suppuration, or if not given sufficiently early will hasten the climax of suppuration. In specific cases it is an adjuvant to mercury and iodide of potassium.

In scrofulous cases it is valuable indeed. When good hygienic measures have been inaugurated and sustaining remedies administered, together with a wholesome and nutritious diet, even then oftentimes we can not discern the marked improvement desired; in such cases, it will be encouraging to note the benefit when calcium sulphide is additionally used.

In scrofulous children, in whom the cervical and inguinal glands are large and indurated, due credit will always be given the iodide of iron and of arsenic, but more rapid progress and a greater tendency to permanency can be obtained by the use of calcium sulphide; in some instances, however, it may be wise to use one of the iodides mentioned with the latter remedy.

When we consider the various conditions of the scalp, eye, ear, nose and throat, which appear in children affected with scrofula, or whose parents perhaps are so affected, it would indicate that there is a large field for the use of this remedy. The dosage which I prefer is one-tenth to one-fourth grain for children, and one grain in adult cases. In some instances it seems preferable to give small quantities each hour for twenty-four hours, and then use the usual dose three or four times a day.

Merck's Archives in January, 1900, published an article by the writer in which the use of the remedy under consideration was given in detail, together with a report of a number of cases in which calcium sulphide had a distinct appropriateness. Further use has been in a line with these reports, which is favorable.

From the interest that I have taken in the use of this remedy, I recently sent a copy of the above mentioned article, together with a request for an opinion in reference to the use of the remedy, to Drs. H. A. Hare, David M. R. Culbreth and George F. Butler. These gentlemen are authors of some of our best text-books on materia medica and therapeutics and their replies will be of interest.

Phthisis: Somatose and sodium cacodylate prolong life; pure air and abundant feeding are the great remedies.—De Renzi.

Phthisis: For the rheumatic manifestations occurring in tuberculous patients salophen is specially adapted.

Philadelphia, June 4, 1901.

Dear Doctor Earp:

In reply to your letter of June 1st, let me state that I am in support of your view in considering that calx sulphurata is a valuable remedy. The class of cases in which I think it does good are those in which there is a tendency to a development of pustular conditions in the skin.

Very truly yours,

H. A. HARE.

Baltimore, Md., June 11, 1901.

My Dear Doctor Earp:

My experience with calcium sulphide has been of varying character; in some instances it having done all that was even hoped, while in others yielding only disappointment. Usually, I believe our expectations are too great and incline to give it a larger range than are its possibilities. I am, however, convinced that it will avail much when employed in a restricted sense, and not promiscuously to every scrofulous or glandulous condition, be the cause and complication ever so varying.

I am convinced that often trouble is in the neglect to differentiate the peculiar time, condition and quantity as demanded; and then failing to get results, we may improperly decide it was worthless. I have known physicians to prescribe it, absolutely indifferent as to withdrawing all metallic solutions, sodium chloride, potassium chloride or iron sulphate, and then to be quite out of concern with its curative power.

There are few remedies that give evidence more quickly when contraindicated, and several doses usually suffice for the patient to express himself in accordance with his belief, whether it is



Somatose is a first-class tonic, whenever the nutrition is below the standard, the weight or strength deficient.

having a good or ill effect. In my experience it is never well to continue it long, for it is only a short while when one gets increased pulse rate and pus secretion, quickly changing to feeble pulse, weakness, debility, etc. In spite of its trite appreciation by some, I regard it as a valuable agent in knowing hands.

Thanking you for the confidence that prompted the appeal,

I am fraternally yours,

DAVID M. R. CULBRETH, M. D.

Alma, Mich., July 1, 1901.

My Dear Doctor Earp:

I have never used calcium sulphide very much, although I have employed it in the treatment of boils with good success. I have seen it used in the hospital with which I was formerly connected in Chicago, so that I am convinced it is an efficient remedy in the class of cases you recommend it for. I wish I were better able to give you more information regarding the matter. My personal experience with the drug has been quite limited.

Very sincerely yours,

GEORGE F. BUTLER.

It seems apparent that calcium sulphide is credited with a curative power, but the channel of its usefulness is too confined and it deserves a wider scope. In a few suppurative processes the current reports show that it has proved an efficient remedy, but there are many instances of a varying character in which its use will unquestionably be followed by good results.

In the case of felon, boil or sty, probably its curative competency is conceded; and it might be well to bear in mind that the successive manifestations which so frequently occur are avoided in almost every instance.

In all cases of difficult alimentation somatose is of special value, and enables the patient to digest other food as well.

In cases of purulent conjunctivitis and ophthalmia, and also suppurative diseases of the ear, I have noted splendid results from the internal use of this remedy; however, in such conditions the local applications of Hydrozone I consider very important. I am confident

that many pus-filled cavities may, after evacuation, be cleansed with Hydrozone, and then by use of calcium sulphide better results can be obtained than by some of the more common methods.

Indianapolis, Ind.

AUTOINFECTION.

By J. Holcomb Burch, M. D.



J. H. Burch, M. D.

I WELL remember in my student days, of having ridden with an old-country practitioner, rich in years and the wisdom of a long experience and accurate observation. We stopped before an old dilapidated cottage, entered a low room, reeking with filth and foul air, where, stretched upon a miserable pallet lay a strong, robust man of 35, suffering from fever. His face was flushed, eyes suffused, and tongue charged with a thick, white coating. The area of hepatic and splenic dullness was increased with abdominal tenderness. There was tendency to constipation, and the urine was high-colored and scanty. The fever had been running three days, and had been preceded by a chill and general malaise. After carefully examining in detail the case, the doctor turned toward me and demanded: "Well, what's your diagnosis?" and very pertly I replied: "Typhoid fever."

"Um," said he, "I'm not so sure of that; if I'm not decidedly mistaken this man at the end of the week will be well and at work." But I replied: "Are

not all the classical symptoms of enteric fever here present?"

"John," he answered, "there is more in Heaven and earth than our philosophy dreams of. You will live to see the pathology of these cases cleared up, but I must content myself with the knowledge that divided doses of calomel, followed by intestinal flushing with salines, will rapidly restore to health our patient. The key to the pathology," he continued, "lies somewhere in the intestinal *prima via* but of its true nature we are at present ignorant, notwithstanding our ever ready subterfuge, malaria."

I remember I watched with interest this case, and my old friend's prognosis was verified, for at the end of ten days our man was up and at work.

The case made a deep impression upon me, and as years have since rolled on in my professional career, I have ever studied these cases with interest.

In the year 1898 I had an unusual opportunity to study this class of cases; as I had four patients at the time suffering from practically the same condition. It was in the month of January. We had had an unusually cold period, which was followed by a warm, humid change of temperature. All of the patients were males, who had been working hard

♥ ♥ ♥ ♥ ♥ ♥ ♥ ♥

Lewis prefers Duotal to creosote in treating tuberculosis, the latter being irritant and unpleasant to the taste.

Phthisis: The somatose preparations are well suited to bring up the nutritive value of the diet.—Schweiger.

in the open air and eating like wolves. The change of temperature necessitated a cessation of their work, but their appetites remained the same, which was gratified as before. All of these cases began with malaise, which continued for a few days, followed by a chill and high temperature, with a daily variation of about one degree. On each case there was an increased area of splenic dullness, ileocecal gurgling, and in one case an almost typical typhoid rash. The tongue was dry, and in each case charged with a thick white deposit, and in two cases there was delirium. Two cases were accompanied by constipation, while in the third there was diarrhea. The urine was scanty, of high specific gravity, marked increase in solids, and in two of the cases minute traces of albumin, round-celled epithelium, and now and then an epithelial cast. The diazo-Ehrlich reaction was present in three of the cases, and indican was found in appreciable quantities in all. The Widal-Johnson reaction was absent in every instance.

As the urine was strongly acid and very turbid I decided to make a thorough bacteriologic examination of it, and accordingly I collected, using every aseptic precaution, in sterilized tubes a sample from each case. In each specimen examined there were exceedingly motile bacilli, similar to those of typhoid fever, but thorough culture tests proved them to be colon bacilli. From a bouillon culture I proceeded in each case to make a blood test, following the technique of the Widal-Johnson reaction, and much to my surprise in each case there was a well-marked agglutination of the bacilli, proving beyond doubt that these cases were the result of colon

bacilli infection, which was the pathologic key to the mystery.

And yet, was it the whole key to the mystery? Should we not go still further, and remember that the natural abode of the colon bacillus is the intestinal canal, and that fermentation by products of excessive metabolism offers a luxuriant culture medium for those organisms; and after all, did not the whole problem resolve itself into the fact that these living furnaces had been daily stuffed with coal, to the extent that the liver grate became so clogged that its bile could not cast adrift these accumulated cinders; and were not the sage words of my old friend still paramount?

"You may discover the cause of these conditions, while I must content myself with the knowledge that divided doses of calomel, followed by a saline, will cure them."

It appears to me that if our ultra-scientific friends would now and then turn about, and cast a retrospective glance along the road that leads into the past, they would find buried in the so-called medical rubbish many a brilliant gem of wisdom, that would do much to mitigate the growing tendency of our age to therapeutic nihilism. I am the last person in the world to belittle scientific progress, and I should feel myself a miserable impostor were I not to avail myself of every modern method of research that would aid me in the diagnosis and treatment of disease; but at the same time I believe that the sole medical compass is good practical common sense, and without its guidance we are lost upon the vast sea of scientific research.

Baldwinsville, N. Y.



Phthisis: Creosotal increases appetite, lessens sputa, banishes bacilli, increases weight and strength.—Von Leyden.

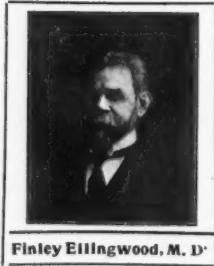
Phthisis: Creosotal, up to gtt. xxv after meals, is best in afebrile cases, with free sputa and bad cough.—Hance.

ECHINACEA.

By Finley Ellingwood, M. D.

I desire to call the attention of the readers of this excellent journal who are already familiar with this remedy, to the use of echinacea; which in the four or five years it has been under observation by eclectic physicians has proved itself to be efficient to a degree bordering upon the miraculous. The agent is known as Black Sampson, the narrow-leaved Purple Cone Flower, that grows through the central and western portions of the United States. That which grows on the prairie lands of Nebraska has the most active medicinal properties. It is prepared in the form of a fluid extract of the root which is miscible with water without material precipitation; also in the forms known as specific echinacea, and echafolta, manufactured by Lloyd Bros., of Cincinnati; the latter preparation being prepared for the use of surgeons as an antiseptic dressing.

When half a teaspoonful of any good preparation of echinacea is taken into the mouth, a pungent warmth is at once experienced. This is increased to tingling, which remains for half an hour after the agent is ejected; an influence resembling that of aconite, but probably not so much solely of the nerve end organs. If a small quantity be swallowed undiluted, it produces an apparent constriction of the throat with a sensation of irritation and stranguation; greater in some patients than in others



Finley Ellingwood, M. D.

and always disagreeable. The sensation persists for some minutes notwithstanding the throat is gargled, water is drank and the agent entirely removed. It promotes the flow of saliva in an active manner. The warmth and tingling extend down the oesophagus to the stomach, but no further unpleasant influence is observed. In a short time diaphoresis is observed and the continuation of the remedy stimulates the kidneys to increased action. All of the glandular organs seem to feel the stimulating influence, and their functional activity is increased. The stomach is increased in its function, the appetite increases, the food is more perfectly digested, the bowels operate better, and absorption, assimilation and general nutrition are materially improved. It encourages secretion and excretion, preventing further autointoxication and quickly correcting the influence in the system of any that has occurred. It stimulates retrograde metabolism, or tissue waste, more markedly than any other single remedy known. It influences the lymphatic system, correcting sallow and pallid conditions of the face. It is apparently non-toxic and non-irritant.

This new remedy is distinctly a blood purifier. It is opposed to all toxins of an organic character, especially those of animal origin.

The first claim that was made for it was that it cured snake bites: This has

Puerperal Septicemia: Talley's case recovered after inunctions with unguentum Crede. In 24 hours the pelvic pain was gone.

For vomiting of pregnancy, ingluvin still holds its high place after many years' extensive trial.—Smithwick.

been proven in many cases. One physician became so enthusiastic over its influence that he foolishly exhibited its power in several instances, allowing himself to be bitten by a rattle-snake and immediately neutralizing the poison by an application of the drug, and by its internal use. It has been administered for the bites and stings of serpents, spiders, bees and wasps; however severe or however dangerous, its influence is rapid and satisfactory.

Claim has been made that it has cured hydrophobia, but no authentic proof is at hand to substantiate this claim. The writer knew of one person who had been bitten by a dog supposed to be mad. The patient was in very poor health, suffering from hereditary scrofula, with cachectic appearance and every evidence of anemia. The agent was given energetically and applied externally. Not only were there no evidences of hydrophobia but there was a most marked general improvement of the patient's health. This proves nothing as to its influence upon hydrophobia, as no other individuals were bitten by the animal.

I observed the following interesting case, which I have previously quoted: A gentleman, age 45, in apparently good health, was vaccinated. As the result of impure virus a most unusual train of symptoms supervened. He became so weak he could not sit up, his hair came out and skin disease was developed, which was pronounced by experts to be psoriasis, but which to the author had the appearance more of an acute development of leprosy. The nails fell off, the circulation in the extremities became so feeble that gangrene of the toes threatened, and a violent iritis of the left eye resulted in complete loss of the

eye, and ulceration of the cornea of the right eye set in. He had been treated by most excellent regular physicians for many weeks, with the best of alteratives, iodide of potassium and phospho-albumen. Death was certainly imminent, when he was put, at the author's suggestion, upon echinacea; twenty drops every two hours. Other remedies were discontinued, except concentrated nutrition. The thick skin from the soles of his feet and the palms of his hands came off in great shreds, and there was no advancement of the disease after the first few days of his taking echinacea, but no apparent improvement for nearly two weeks. His appetite then increased, his vitality returned, the right eye was restored and he began to gain in flesh. The echinacea was continued until he had taken sixteen ounces. In about six weeks the patient had regained his normal weight, ate well, slept well, and in fact was well.

I have frequently used this agent in surgical sepsis and where there was septic metritis after miscarriage with, in some cases, a great complication of symptoms, and have had only satisfactory results. The remedy evidently seems to work even better alone than in combination with other alteratives. This is especially true of its combination with the iodide of potassium.

I have treated several cases of uremic poisoning with convulsions from septic absorption; where complete suppression of urine was present, and obtained surprising results. It controls convulsions that are due to septic poisoning. It eliminates the morbid material and also seems to exercise an antiseptic influence. This is not only true of puerperal convulsions but of many other forms, especially those due to

Insomnia from Pain: Give in a single dose, Trional 0.3 to 1.0, heroin 0.003 to 0.004.—Knopf.

For cough with constipation: Give every four hours or as needed, heroin 0.003—0.005, aloin 0.006.—Knopf.

meningeal inflammations where the cause is a septic one. I have had this influence recently confirmed by the report of two physicians, who claim to have injected echafolta freely around infected wounds from which tetanus developed, and applied the agent externally, then upon administering the remedy internally the spasms were controlled and the disease abated. One physician asserts that he has induced this influence in nearly thirty cases. Many of the statements made by physicians who have used the remedy are apparently too exaggerated to establish credulity on the part of non-experienced, but those who are incredulous rapidly become warm friends of the remedy after using it a short time.

The influence of the agent is so rapid, and so apparent in some cases after each dose, that no doubt can be entertained as to the fact that it is the agent alone that accomplishes the result.

The application of this remedy to gangrene in its first stages produces results not witnessed from the use of any other known remedy. The author had a case of crushed hand, where bones of only one finger were intact. Gangrene had set in to the thumb and middle finger. From a legal standpoint it was very important that the hand should be saved. It was enveloped in gauze, saturated with echafolta and treated conservatively; the gangrene disappeared and the patient ultimately obtained very good use of the hand.

In the treatment of all fevers where there is intestinal sepsis, echinacea is found to be an excellent remedy. It does not produce startling effects in typhoid, but prevents a development of untoward symptoms, causing the fever to run a mild course and terminate usu-

ally in 21 days, without complications.

In diphtheria it exercises a very beneficial influence, and some physicians are depending upon it in mild cases to the exclusion of other remedies.

As has been stated, it is an admirable remedy in puerperal fever. One influence of this remedy must not be overlooked; it certainly inhibits the formation of pus, and whenever there is danger of pus formation, whatever the cause or how serious the condition, this agent will minimize the liability to pus formation, and destruction of tissue, and will promote the healing processes in a normal manner. This I have confirmed in many cases.

I have combined it with other remedies in threatened appendicitis, and have been convinced that its influence was desirable.

In the treatment of erysipelas it has given more than ordinary satisfaction. When sloughing and tissue disintegration occur its influence is very reliable. It is here used both externally and internally.

In the treatment of bed-sores, fever sores, old tibial ulcers chronic ulcerations of any character, and of chronic glandular indurations, scrofulous and syphilitic nodules, it is an excellent auxiliary to the treatment. One physician treated ten cases of stubborn skin disease of undoubted syphilitic origin, and cured every case. In the treatment of syphilis there is a little conflict of opinion, as the investigation of its influence has not been properly conducted. I am satisfied that it is the most valuable remedy we have in this disease, and my opinion coincides with that of our best investigators; while others claim that its influence is small, I believe its value in this disease will

Phthisis: Inject 40 c. c. saline solution with 0.1 to 0.15 Protargol every other day, hypo.—Ewart.

Gastric Disturbance: Bismuth subnitrate 1.0, duotal 0.06, heroin 0.002, after each meal.—Daly.

yet be proven. I treated one severe case, but began the treatment at the onset of the disease. The progress of the disease was not allayed until the throat symptoms were marked, until the skin eruption was very conspicuous and the hair had fallen out, and the patient was greatly debilitated. In six months he was in his usual health and every evidence of the disease had vanished. He took twenty minims of specific echinacea four times a day for nine months.

There is no doubt that echinacea is a desirable remedy in the treatment of chronic catarrhal affections of the nasopharynx, especially where there is fetor. This influence would include also chronic catarrhal and fetid bronchitis. In the treatment of pulmonary gangrene, it has

overcome the stench in the early stages and averted a gangrenous termination of the affliction.

Echinacea is advised for continuous use in that class of patients who, for any reason, have stiff joints, not due to actual ossification but to muscular stiffness from constitutional causes; the remedy given in full doses will yield the best results.

In eczema of the hands where treatment has been continued for years without results, the internal use of thuja will be found superior to any other remedy. The general constitutional conditions must be observed and all faults corrected.

Chicago, Ill.

THE TREATMENT OF TUBERCULOSIS BY THE INHALATION OF VAPORIZED ESSENTIAL OILS; MODERN SANATORIA METHODS OF HYGIENE, OPEN AIR EXERCISE, FOODS AND TONICS.

By Francis Philips, M. D., Specialist.



HE progress of the world is, it has been said, a progress by reaction. It has never been a steady advance towards higher and higher perfection, but rather an interrupted progression. From the time of its rudest conception to the present, however, advancement of the knowledge of tuberculosis has been a parallel movement.

There is no disease causing so much anxiety among the laity, no other about which so much investigation is going on among scientists and physicians at the present day, as consumption, our national calamity. It has caused more deaths than all other contagious diseases com-

bined, and has well earned the name of "The Great White Plague." An average of over one hundred and fifty thousand persons die of it every year in the United States alone.

Are we, as scientists and preservers of the public health, making any progress towards the eradication of this "Dreaded Destroyer?" What is our reply to the question: "Is consumption curable?" We claim that under the proper medical treatment, in a suitable climate, with good hygienic care and attention, from forty to sixty per cent of those in the first and second stages will be permanently cured. In the third stages many will be benefited, the progress of the dis-

Phthisis: In cases with intestinal complications, somatose is of especial value.—Schmidt.

Phthisis: In anemic tuberculosis ferro-somatose is a useful chalybeate, where no other can be utilized.

ease be arrested, and life prolonged and made comfortable.

When we look back over a period of twenty-five to thirty years, we can see where many cures have been made; not then admitted, for when a patient recovered, the condition was diagnosed as any other than consumption—the incurable disease. But to-day, since the discovery of the bacillus and by the use of the microscope, we can proceed on the basis of certainty as to diagnosis, and maintain our claims as to cures. If, after repeated examinations, we find the bacilli, and during treatment they show progressive diminution in number and finally disappear altogether, and at the same time our patient gains flesh, strength and vitality, can we not lay claim to a cure?

In the treatment of this disease there are but two methods to be considered: First, to destroy the bacilli by germicides; and second, to strengthen the tissues and improve nutrition, thereby rendering the patient proof against the bacillus. The latter is done not so much by the administration of medicines alone, as by the scientific application of various therapeutic agents, such as Hygiene, Exercise, Diet, Rest, etc.

There are two avenues by which these germicides may be used in the treatment of consumption; viz: Applying them directly to the diseased tissues by inhalation, and taking them internally to saturation. Were it possible in the first place for the patient to inhale the remedies of sufficient strength to kill the germs, without injury to the delicate lung-tissues, the problem would be an easy one. To make use of this means, we are compelled therefore to employ them in reduced strength, so as not to be of injury, and yet so constantly and con-

tinuously applied as to enable us to hold the disease in check, while we build up the system with foods, tonics and hygienic treatment.

For the purpose of introducing these medicines into the lungs direct to the diseased tissues, I use the inhaler shown. When the secretions are scanty and the cough hard and dry, I use a combination something like the following: Oil of eucalyptus, oil of pinus pumilio, menthol, thymol, camphor, in liquid petrolatum. When there is profuse and purulent expectoration, I use a mixture of terebene, oil of pinus pumilio, oil picis, oil cubebs, creosote, and oil of sweet almond. The medicines are dropped in the small hole in the top of the funnel-shaped glass receptacle, using only two or three drops at a time, and the heat from the alcohol lamp produces the vapor, which is inhaled into the lungs. In that form, aided by the hot air, they are carried further into the air-cells. By this treatment the medicines are brought in direct contact with the germs, checking their progress, and allowing us to make use of other remedial agents and assist nature in building up the general system. This treatment is taken at home where the patient can administer it himself, as it is so often necessary during the day, so as to have the medicines in almost constant contact with the affected tissues and keep the disease under control. I furnish each patient with an individual inhaler, and allow him to take it home, where he is instructed to use it from three to ten times a day, and from ten to twenty minutes at a time.

Under this treatment the lungs clear up, the cough becomes less, and the expectoration, which is at first increased, is diminished in a short time; the sputum, which is laden with bacilli at the

De Voe reported excellent results from Collargolum, in puerperal sepsis and in meningitis.

In alcoholism, a moderate dose of Kryofine allays excitement and produces sleep ideally. —Bærens.

beginning of the treatment, gradually lessens in quantity, and with the rest of the treatment is made to finally disappear altogether.

Many germicidal remedies have been used internally in the treatment of tuberculosis, but none have given me better results than carbonate of guaiacol and iodoform, either of which must be given to the limit of tolerance; the best being that one which is easiest borne, in largest doses. To the former there are two objections: The limited tolerance of the patient, for it must be given to saturation to accomplish the best results; and the high price of the drug.

In iodoform I believe we have the ideal internal antiseptic. Few stomachs rebel against its administration, and tubercular patients as a rule exhibit unusual tolerance for the drug. It has a beneficial effect upon the cough, improves the character of the sputa, favors the absorption of waste products, and being eliminated by them exerts a specific effect upon the lungs. I generally begin the patient on $\frac{1}{2}$ -grain doses three or four times a day, and gradually increase the drug to tolerance, watching the stomach and for evidences of iodism. I have given as much as fifteen to twenty grains daily for months, without noting any deleterious effects.

I find no trouble in controlling the cough with codeine, three granules of the 1-12-grain strength three times a day, and at bedtime. If the expectoration is scanty I add apomorphine; if profuse and mucopurulent, calcium sulphide. In fact, there is little trouble from the cough when I have gotten my patient fully under the influence of iodoform, and am giving plenty of nuclein.

I believe we have, in this last-mentioned remedy, one which is beyond any

doubt the best preparation upon the market to-day; and let me say just here, never give it to a patient by the mouth when you can administer it hypodermically. I found, in the beginning of the treatment, great objection on the part of the patient to using the syringe, but after about half a dozen punctures that soon passes off; and I have had them say to me that they would willingly stand ten times the number of punctures and get the good effects, than to take the remedy by the mouth again. I have several patients to whom I am giving from ten to thirty drops once a day, and every one of them is gaining from two to three pounds a month.

How does nuclein act, you ask me? I am perfectly satisfied to take Dr. Waugh's explanation—by leucocytosis. My experience with the drug has been, after I have given about ten doses, to note improvement in nutrition, regulated condition of the bowels, better appetite, lessening in amount of expectoration and number of coughing spells, diminution in the number of bacilli, and a general building up of the entire system. Nuclein reduces temperature, relieves night-sweats, causes chest-pains to disappear, and puts new life into the patient.

Fever is produced, not so much by the inflammatory condition of the lungs and the presence of the bacilli, as by the poisoned condition of the system from the absorption of septic products, from the lung and the intestinal canal. I seldom give any antipyretic to control it, but endeavor to keep the lungs as clear of this septic matter as possible, by the inhalations mentioned, and render the intestinal canal aseptic by the use of the sulphocarbolates. To strengthen the tissues and improve nu-

Fluid digitalis, the concentrated infusion, is a good preparation where the diuretic effect of digitalis is desired.—Hæffkin and Finke.

Creosote carbonate in pneumonia: Many cases aborted, nearly all the rest mitigated, very few are not affected.—Van Zandt.

trition, I sometimes give cod-liver oil, when the stomach can support it; but as a general rule the majority of the patients that come under my care have already taken it beyond endurance. I find it no difficult matter to relieve constipation with Buckley's Sulphur Compound, and Abbott's Saline Laxative; and to correct diarrhea with iodoform, tannin, bismuth salicylate and the sulphocarbolates.

The diet of the consumptive is of vast importance. He should be given well-selected nutritious food, of a mixed variety, temptingly served and properly cooked. I have my patients take six meals a day, at regular stated intervals. I write a list of the articles for each meal, and change that list often. If there is loss of appetite I try to make them regain it rather by tempting dishes and hygienic measures, than by stomachic tonics.

The number of cases of tuberculosis is in proportion to the aggregation of human beings, indoor life, malnutrition, and unhygienic surroundings. Circumstances calculated to establish extreme impurity of atmosphere favor the production of this disease. Environment, absence of sunlight and ventilation, are important tributary causes. How important it is, therefore, for us who are in good health, to know how to live hygienically; but how much more necessary for the chronic lung-sufferer to know how to regulate his mode of life, how and where to live, the amount and kind of exercise to take and when to take it, how to get the greatest benefit from the food he eats without overtaxing his digestive organs; in other words, how to give his personal habits that intelligent care they demand.

In the treatment of tuberculosis we

Coliquative sweats of phthisis are prevented by a small dose of sulfonal in hot fluid some hours before bedtime.—Donnellan.

must not lose sight of the individual in our efforts to cure the disease. In no sickness does the temperament differ so much as among consumptive patients. I give my patients some employment each hour; at this hour his meals, at that his douche and massage, or electricity, at this his respiratory exercise, at that his walk, at this his sun bath, etc.

There is hardly any subject on which more has been written than on the climate best suited for the treatment of consumption. I do not deny the beneficial influence of certain climatic conditions, but I do not believe that there exists any climate with a specific curative value for any form of tuberculosis. I consider the place best suited for these conditions to be one well known for its relative purity of atmosphere, where there is freedom from miasmatic and malarial influences, and where the pathogenic microbes are evident only in negligible quantities. The soil should be dry and porous. If possible the place should be mountainous, at an elevation of from three to seven thousand feet.

To sum up, I would say the best place is one where the open air, hygienic and dietetic treatment, can be carried out most easily and most persistently; the place which permits the patient to remain out of doors more and longer at a time than anywhere else, considering heat and cold, moisture and dryness, sunshine and shade. Let him who can afford to, seek the best climate possible, but he would be warned that climate alone will never effect a cure. And the poor unfortunate, who is without the means to enable him to take advantage of such opportunities, need not despair, for cures are possible in all climates.

Let us hope that the day is not far

Tannopin passes the stomach unchanged and exerts its effects only when dissolved, in the bowels.—Daly.

distant when some scientist will give us a bacteriological substance strong enough to annihilate, without injuring the patient, all the tubercle bacilli which may have invaded him; that the hygienic and dietetic treatment, in sanatoria or under good medical supervision at home, and in a fairly good climate, where the extremes of temperature are not too pro-

nounced, and the air is relatively free from pathogenic organisms, or irritating substances, will still remain the only rational method to build up the much weakened system, and to protect from intercurrent diseases and possible relapses.

Colorado Springs, Colo.

REFLEX VOMITING—MY FIRST CASE IN PRACTICE.

By J. Morrison, M. D., M. A., Ph. D.



MORE than a quarter of a century ago, the writer after graduating in medicine, settled in a large town in northern New York. Like most other young graduates I had to wait a long time before my first case turned up, which it did in an unexpected manner. A friend wrote me that a lady, a former classmate of mine, was then residing in the same town. I lost no time in looking her up; called one evening at her residence and was much disappointed at finding her seriously ill, at least such was the opinion of her friends.

The difficulty appeared to be severe and obstinate vomiting and retching. Nothing would remain on the stomach. This condition had lasted nearly a week. Two physicians had in succession exhausted the materia medica, in the hope of finding some anti-emetic or other drug to stop the vomiting, but to no purpose. Both of them had retired from the case; what their diagnosis was, I never learned.

I made my diagnosis, but with what accuracy the following peculiar result will show:

Although considerably exhausted by the severe vomiting and lack of nourish-

ment, I observed from her general physique that she had lived pretty high, and I suggested to her husband and friends that she had probably eaten some indigestible substance which was irritating the stomach, and hence the vomiting; adding at the same time that a good emetic might remove the offending substance and thus put an end to the difficulty. In this they concurred, and I was thereupon requested to give her a good emetic for this purpose. I had with me my pocket medicine-case, heavily loaded with the best fluid extracts obtainable; but the only emetic it contained was lobelia, of which I gave a tolerably large dose in a little warm water, with a few grains of sodium bicarbonate. My surprise at the result was only equaled by that of those present, for the vomiting not only ceased at once but in a few minutes she was sound asleep. Having overheard some remarks by one of the attendants, that I had probably made a mistake and given an opiate, I examined my pocket-case and found I had made no mistake. I was about to prepare another dose when she awakened, but on second consideration I concluded it would be better to let well enough alone. The

Trional is a peculiarly suitable hypnotic for phthisis, lessening the night-sweats also.—Yonge.

Aspirin has proved superior to the salicylates as an antipyretic in phthisis and agreeing better with the stomach.—Combemale.

vomiting had ceased, and that was all that was wanted. I left the house an hour or two afterwards, when she was still asleep, and on calling the next day found her up and apparently well.

This unexpected result disturbed me very much. It was contrary to all my teaching on this point. I had administered one of the most nauseous and vicious emetics in the materia medica, and it had acted as a first-class anti-emetic.

Was it possible that I had fallen upon homeopathy in my first case? If so I had knocked the bottom out of the theory of infinitesimal doses, for I had given enough of the drug to serve the entire homeopathic fraternity for a lifetime. I looked up all the authorities at my disposal but found nothing bearing on the case.

On subsequently inquiring into the history of the case I learned that she had been married only a few months. I therefore suspected pregnancy, which subsequent events verified. The case was one of the so-called "morning sickness," or rather a threatened abortion. The uterus, unaccustomed to its new contents, was contracting with the view of expelling them, and this action was transmitted through the sympathetic nervous system to the stomach, another hollow viscus, which responded to the call with tremendous energy. The lobelia acted as an antispasmodic and put a stop

to the action of both organs. This is the way I then reasoned the matter out, and I have not changed my opinion since.

I have treated many cases of threatened abortion since that time, but I have never again given lobelia, although I would not hesitate a moment to give it if I had nothing better.

My first case taught me a lesson which I have never forgotten; that is, in making a diagnosis to be exceedingly cautious, to think the matter over very carefully, and in fact, *festina lente*.

In the treatment of threatened miscarriage, I have always found the following to be quite sufficient to abort the abortion: Fluid extract viburni prunifoli 1 oz., tinct. gelsemii 1½ drams, potassium bromide 2 drams, water q. s. to make 3 oz. Mix. Of this a teaspoonful may be given every half hour or even oftener for three or four hours, then once every six hours; or instead, the following alkaloidal formula is perhaps better: Viburnin gr. 1-67, gelsemin gr. 1-134, codeine sulphate gr. 1-67; one granule of each every half hour until the desired effect is produced.

If the abortion is too far advanced and cannot be prevented, ergotin and strychnine are the remedies; and during and after convalescence Buckley's Uterine Tonic may be given with advantage.

Washington, D. C.

VERBENIN.

By Prof. G. H. French.



THIS with much hesitation that I offer any thing on the subject of verbenin aside from what has already been written. We read in *American Alkalometry*, Vol. I, page 315, that Dr. H. D.

Fair cured a case of epilepsy with *Verbena Hastata*. In addition to this, under date of November 27, 1900, I have a letter from a gentleman in Illinois, stating that a man of his acquaintance had cured himself and several others of

Many observers praise the action of Tannopin in tuberculous diarrheas, in which it far excels any form of tannin.

For the headache of phthisical patients, Hemicranin is an admirable remedy, giving prompt relief without depression.

the disease with *Verbena Hastata*. This was communicated to one of the editors of the CLINIC, but I think was not published.

From the time of the ancient Romans and Druids, one or more species of *Verbena* has been in repute, though their ideas sound fanciful to us. Besides its supposed powers as a charm when used as an amulet, and its virtues as an ingredient in love-philters, it has been used in poultices and as a febrifuge. A modern author says of *Verbena Hastata*: "Tonic, emetic, expectorant and sudorific."

My experience with the alkaloid, verbenin, is too brief to enable me to say very much yet. I have seen enough, however, to say that it does have a very decided effect on the nervous system in the case of epileptics. It does not at once stop the spasms, but makes them lighter with the interval longer. In one case, a lady 32 years old who has had spasms since she was 14, reported after taking 4 tablets a day for a week, and after that 8 tablets for about three weeks, that she had had only two light spasms during the month, where she usually had four or five harder ones in the same

time. In another case, a lady 39 years old, who has had spasms since she was 7, after about two months' use of the drug, the report is that the spasms are much less severe and less frequent, and the mental faculties are gradually coming back to normal condition.

And this is the second feature I have noticed in its use—a brightening up of the mental powers and a more cheerful aspect. One young man is reported as entering into the evening fireside talk, with the zest that he used to have before he had the spells. In all cases one of the first reports is that he or she looks brighter and better.

As to dosage, this must depend on conditions. To a little girl, 2 years old, whose mother has written me, who has spasms at night, I think I should advise $\frac{1}{4}$ of a 1-6-grain tablet after each meal, and $\frac{1}{2}$ of a tablet on going to bed. As the system gets used to the drug I would increase the dose. If the spells occurred in the daytime I see no reason why the night dose should be increased. An adult may take from 1 to 6 tablets at a dose, or any number up to producing nausea, without bad effects.

Carbondale, Ill.

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ALKALOMETRY.

By Chas. S. Cope, M. D.

The upward climb and forward stride of these things has its antecedents and brings to notice wonderful things; each of these things had its antecedents and its progenitors. Each one points back-

ward to an historic past and forward to a prophetic future.

New words are required to express the ideas brought forward by the progress of thought and action—and each new word

In centric vesical paralysis Urotropin prevents the development of cystitis.

Formalin lamps were used in large numbers during the outbreak of plague at Naples.

is designed to show as concisely as possible its origin, derivation, meaning and application to the science or branch to which it belongs. We come to you today with a new word. It is not to be found in that marvel of lexicons—the Standard Dictionary—because it has come into being since that late work was compiled. This new word is *alkalometry*; made up of two words, alkaloid and meter, meaning measured alkaloids. The word alkaloid permits of further division, alkali—ash, and *oid*, *oidos*—like, or similar; literally like an ash or like ashes.

This of itself is not sufficiently explicit, so we will take up the history and go back to that primitive time when the first man learned to make a fire, and from the combustion of inflammable substances observed a residue, and later from that residue found that he could extract a substance with which he could do some things. This substance he called ash, or lye, or alkali, and with it he made soap. This was the first step in civilization. A witty writer has said: "There is no civilization without soap;" and as soap has cleared up many dark things, so has this idea born in the ashes gone on its mission and has become one of the potent agencies in the world's work, for without the base called an alkali where would that beautiful structure of scientific knowledge known as chemistry find a habitation or a name?

From the ash come pot and pearl ash, and finally as applied to vegetable substances it purifies them till they become as it were born of ash, or ashes, or alkali; and being like those things made from alkalies but differing from them in the fact that the alkali is inorganic. Those substances were derived from the vegetable kingdom and very like them,

but not of them, so that old Greek termination we all learned so long ago, "*eidōs*," like or similar, was added to express the name and thought together, and so we have the word alkaloid. It has been proven further that from the animal tissues alkaloids can be extracted.

The immortal work of Vaughan and Novy on ptomaines and leucomaines shows the products of putrefaction of animal tissues to give the reaction of vegetable alkaloids. Other writers have observed similar alkaloids produced by disease germs in the living body.

With the foregoing as a premise, we come to the fuller elucidation of this thought; narrowing the scope somewhat, we fasten the gaze on that part of this branch of science which has to do with alkaloids as applied to the treatment of disease.

In the chemical laboratory other products besides alkaloids are extracted and these are also used as remedies to cure the sick. They are known as resinoids and glucosides, but are so like in many respects; that is, they represent the active principle of the plant or substance used, that they are used with equal certainty of action. Following Merck we find morphine an alkaloid of opium; codeine, pure, is a crystal or powder but is called methyl-morphine; dionin is an ethyl-morphine hydrochlorate, while heroin is a diacetyl morphine.

From foxglove we have our old acquaintance digitalis; as yet no alkaloid is made from this but the glucoside digitalin, and the more active digitoxin.

From the mandrake or may-apple we get the resinoid podophyllin, while a step further in purification, in which the gripping element is removed from it, gives us the substance known as podophyllotoxin. Of the resinoid aloin, the alkaloid atro-

In an obstinate case of non-febrile diarrhea in an infant, Tannopin proved promptly effectual.

The cacodylates are eliminated as arsenious acid, in urine, sweat, milk, and menstrual fluid.—Arnozan.

pine and the glucoside quassin, you are more or less familiar.

There are active principles not yet classified, as ergotin, the active principle of ergot, that is an alcohol-purified aqueous extract. We have also other active principles or elements from animal and vegetable sources.

We have nuclein made by Vaughan from the yeast plant, and nuclein made by Aulde from animal tissue.

Now from this array of concentrations and active principles has come to use a new way of making war on disease. The use of the remedies named and hundreds of others assembled from every quarter of the globe, the giving to the sick the highly concentrated drug in minimum doses and repeated till effect is reached and no longer, constitutes *alkalometry*.

You are all using this more or less every day. That hypodermic syringe in your pocket says you appreciate the immediate and sure action of two alkaloids, morphine, 1-6, atropine 1-250, when used subdermically. You that have been making war on ague and malarial fevers, before the introduction and since of the *Culex anopheles* as a probable source of the disease, know that the alkaloid quinine used to be considered a specific, and that no hire would induce you to abandon it for the old-fashioned cinchona bark of the fathers.

Having I trust made myself perfectly plain as to what alkaloids are and what alkalometry means, I wish to further consider the subject as to its immediate connection with ourselves, and what it is able to do for us if we choose to avail ourselves of its teachings. In the first place it requires close attention as to details, and careful selection of the remedies, for we are dealing with concentrations, and these in careless or ignorant

hands are capable of doing great harm. But when used wisely the most brilliant results may be obtained.

You may think that present methods are good enough, and go on prescribing the galenics in large and nauseous doses; but you will find that you will soon be considered old-fashioned and out of date, for as soon as the public find the results to be had from the new way of dosing, they will demand it; and if you are not familiar with this way, you will be left to one side.

Some may say: "Oh that is all a fad, and it will soon blow over, and those advocating it are faddists." But I say to you in all soberness that the time is coming and now is, when the old is to be supplanted by the new. The world's history is full of remarkable instances where self-complacency and self-satisfaction were the sure indications of the imminence of overthrow and the ushering in of a new and better order of things.

When feudal Europe built about its castellated strongholds moats and drawbridges, and panoplied its warriors in coats of mail, the thoughts in the minds of men were, "we are impregnable." But the old firelock with its antiquated equipment overthrew the feudal despot, and the world took one step forward towards freedom.

History says that when the Byzantine Empire was at its zenith, there came an individual to the Emperor Constantine and displayed before that august monarch the model of an unheard-of engine. Expatriating on its possibilities, he told the ruler that with this device he could continue to hold the keys of the world's power for ages; but the haughty lord looked around him on the massive walls of Constantinople, that had bid defiance

Hedonal does not depress the heart or the nervous system. The average hypnotic dose is one gram.

For insomnia of phthisis, due to nervousness without mental excitement, give a gram of Hedonal.

to all assaults from the remotest past, and his reasoning was that they would continue to do so. So he bade his visitor begone; he had no use for innovations. Months later the outlook on those walls beheld coming up out of the trackless desert a cloud of sand and dust, and in it a mighty throng of Arabs and Mohammedans, and in their midst the very engine that the stranger had offered to sell to the Emperor. He had gone to the Sultan of Turkey and sold it to him, and with it he began the assault on those heavy walls; and by the use of the cannon then first used in warfare, he broke down that masonry many feet in thickness and gained entrance to the heart of the city. The dynasty of Palaeologus was overthrown. Islam triumphed. The cross over the great dome of Sancta Sophia came down, and in its place was erected the crescent; where from that day to this it stands a shimmering, glimmering, glistening object in the languorous air and blazing sunlight of the semi-civilized Levant.

There is an ancient legend describing a winged man with long streaming locks over his forehead, while the hair on the back of the head was shaven close to the scalp. In front stood a youth with hand outstretched to grasp him by the hair, while in the rear was one who had failed to do this, sinking down in disappointment, while about him were the bats and ravens of despair. The question is asked: "Why wearest thou thine hair over thine eye?" The answer is: "That thou mayest grasp it ere I pass by." This is the origin of the familiar phrase: "Take time by the forelock."

He who studies alkalometry and will practise it faithfully, does indeed take time by the forelock. To do this is to

gradually replace the old drugs by the new; the tinctures, powders and extracts must be abandoned for the lighter, less bulky and more accurate way of dosage.

When I was a boy among the hills of Ohio, squirrel-hunting was a favorite pastime. We had several kinds of guns, single and double-barrel shot-guns, the smoothbore and the squirrel rifle. With the first I could blaze away, and if I did hit the game it was so mangled and filled with shot as to be hardly worth carrying home. With the smoothbore I could shoot farther but the destruction was terrific when that bullet struck the game; and then too the recoil! My biceps and deltoids ache yet when I remember the kicks of that old gun. But when I took in my hands the light rifle, and looking along its sights and bringing the line of vision to rest in the barely imperceptible groove of the hinder sight, with the front sight just in view, with the head of a squirrel in the perspective, I knew it was time to press my front finger on the hair trigger. The result was always the same; the game was mine, the bullet went where I wanted it to go.

And thus I find it with the alkaloids in medicine. Get the fine sight—Diagnosis; and use arms of precision—the active principles of drugs—and disease is destroyed, your patient cured quickly, pleasantly, surely. The galenics, tinctures and fluid extracts are useful and do good work; so did the flintlocks of the continental soldiery; they served in the war of '12 and the Mexican war, but they are not used now. I remember when the civil war came, and the marvel of our times was how the boys could load their guns so quickly by tearing the paper cartridges with their teeth and ramming down powder and ball at one time.



The chemical reaction of the blood cannot be altered by diet or by medicinal doses of alkalis.—Billings.

This is a mighty nice climate, dry and warm; just the place for your tubercular patients.—A. L. Davis, M. D., El Paso, Tex.

Later came the metallic cartridges, and following it the carbine with its magazine, and then the repeating rifle.

To-day we have as contemporaneous history a doughty little handful of patriotic burghers, cantering pluckily on the third year of their defense of home and country against the greatest armies of the world's greatest nation. How do you explain this? The answer is, Lee-Metfords and smokeless powder. Preparation was made by Kruger and his Afrikanders. Years before the final outbreak came, they saw what cupidity and greed would do, and so struck the first blow while England was content with a more ancient equipment for war. They availed themselves of the best the age afforded, and appear to-day a wonderful object lesson in expediency.

"Seeing we are surrounded with such a cloud of witnesses" it behooves us to look about us, and availing ourselves of the best the times afford, press forward to better and greater things. You are now wishing to ask me: "How shall we learn more fully regarding these things? Is there no literature on this subject? If so, where found?" To this I would say that the first medical mind that awakened to the possibilities of alkalometry was Burggræve, whose works published on the continent caused the medical world of Europe to consider the subject for the first time. But like many good things it was thrust aside for that of less value. But this seed transplanted to the virgin soil of America, has grown to fair proportions, taking root in its new environment, so that its adherents are now numbered by thousands. Busy practical men and women all over the country are using these methods of therapy, with the most gratifying results.

Prof. John M. Shaller took up the



Excess or deficiency of uric acid in urine does not indicate an abnormal condition as regards uric acid.—Billings.

study of alkalometry a number of years ago, and after patiently working out its rules and testing its values has written a little book called "Shaller's Guide to Alkaloidal Medication." This is the first book to purchase. Some time later Dr. W. C. Abbott of Chicago got out a handy book for the pocket or medicine bag, called "Brief Therapeutics." This will always be found a friend in need, a sure counsellor in trouble. Dr. Wm. F. Waugh has published a volume called "Treatment of the Sick." This comprises the condensed wisdom of more than 600 volumes of medical research, telling what the author knows and what others think they know of the treatment of the sick. This is the book for the busy practitioner. There are also other books and pamphlets worthy of study. All these can be had of the publishers of THE ALKALOIDAL CLINIC in Chicago. It would not be just to you not to mention the journal, which amidst bitter opposition began a few years ago to say to the doctors of this country that alkalometry was the true system of medicine. Slowly but surely it has won its way until now it stands at the fore, read and approved by more than 30,000 physicians.

There are several things to commend it. It is inexpensive, one dollar bringing to your desk for one year the excellent journal, and with it a little nine-val medicine-case filled with the granules most frequently used. But aside from this it has a wider field, for it has thrown wide its doors to all comers, where on a free forum or in an open parliament each and every one is welcome to express his views as to the treatment of disease. As a result of all this, hundreds of wide-awake, energetic, practical medical thinkers, who have neither time nor inclination to write long tedious articles for

Hedonal has succeeded very nicely in several cases of the insomnia following the disuse of opiates.

publication, over which we yawn and sometimes go to sleep, do express in pithy phrase what they think and what they do, and what the result of it all is.

This is the busy doctor's magazine. To it he ever turns with pleasure, and from the perusal of its pages arises a wiser and a better physician. There are now compiled and published two volumes, containing all the items of permanent value of this journal from the

first four years, and the succeeding two, and they are called American Alkalometry. I could wish you no better fortune than to possess these volumes and a year's subscription to the journal. If they did not allure you from beaten paths, they would at least acquaint you with the work of that grand army whose forward marching is beginning to shake the world.

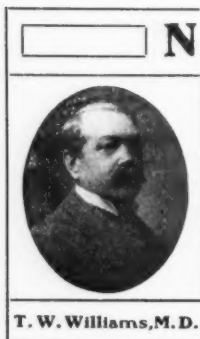
Ionia, Mich.

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SEXUAL IMPOTENCE IN THE MALE, AND ITS MODERN TREATMENT.

By A Specialist—T. W. Williams, M. D.

(First Part.)



NOTHING else affecting the life of man produces so much vice, degradation and secret misery as his sexual relations. In the physiological union of the sexes, ordained by Nature to prevent the extinction of the species, the male is naturally

the aggressor, the female the passive agent. Among animals the act is instinctively invited, and its repetition controlled, by the female, who admits the male only at certain seasons. With the more highly differentiated human species it is different; as a result of greater brain development in man, what is mere instinct with animals has become by heredity and cultivation almost a sixth sense. The instinct has been developed into a moral sentiment or passion, surrounded by all the force of imagination and romance.

This proliferation of physiological instinct has exerted a greater influence

upon the acts and destinies of mankind than any other one cause. The male of the human species does not, as a rule, await the invitation of the female at the rutting season, but impelled by passion and sentiment, seeks and pursues her at all times. He does not, like dumb animals, respect her physical inaptitude for the encounter, but seeks at all times his own gratification regardless of her state. He enjoys the unenviable distinction of being the only animal, if we except the orang outang and the cock, that approaches the female without her *physical consent*.

This anomalous condition in the course of ages has also changed the procreative aptitude of the female. Instead of being influenced by an annual or biennial rutting season, the menstrual event, corresponding to the "heat" of animals, occurs once every twenty-eight days with great regularity, in healthy subjects, and is preceded and succeeded by a physical state comparable to that of animals "in heat." There is no question that the contact of the sexes should at least be limited to those periods before and after the catamenia, from a physiological point of

When atropine fails to prevent night-sweats agaricin has succeeded; where both fail sulfonal has succeeded.

In all cases of epilepsy, analyses of the stomach-contents, urine and feces, should be made.

view. At this time an aptitude for conception for the propagation of the species exist; and it is also the period when there is the greatest coaptation of the sexes psychically. Of course, from hereditary abuse of the male prerogative, the inclination of the human female has become accustomed to *passive* submission at other and less opportune moments, from affection and complaisance. But this passive acquiescence is not *physical consent*; it constitutes in effect, a *rape*.

The disgusting custom, so common among the lower and to some extent the upper classes, of husband and wife occupying the same bed and bed-chamber, leads to physical abuses and excesses. This custom is immoral, indecent, injurious to the purity of the conjugal state, and should be forbidden by the physician. It is singular that the medical profession has not given this view of the matter closer attention. The propagation of healthier psychic sentiments on this subject would prevent much moral degradation and hereditary degeneration, and consequently elevate the mental and physical standard of the race. Physiology teaches that sexual union, regarded from our higher plane of civilization and culture, should never occur unless the active and passive agents thereof are *en rapport*. Anything short of this is simply sexual abuse in the male, and perpetration of physiological rape, which not only reacts detrimentally upon both sexes, but is an act essentially *brutish* in character.

In a normal state, the secretion of the healthy orchitic glands, or testicles, is *not* persistent and continuous, as many suppose; they are governed by the same rules as the other glandular structures,

the stomach, pancreas, liver, etc. In other words, they should secrete the seminal fluid only in sufficient quantities to meet the healthy demand of the system. Hyper-secretion in any organ is abnormal and injurious. The mobile cell-formations which constitute the virile element of the semen, spermatozoa, being elaborated in the orchitic glands, reach the *vesiculæ seminales* by some process never made perfectly clear by physiologists. "Regurgitation" is not a natural process. These pouches are the male wombs; in them the spermatozoon, after being deposited, is nourished and developed by the nutrient fluid supplied by the prostate gland and in part by the lining membrane of the sacs themselves. It attains maturity in about ninety-six hours or four days, which would seem to indicate the limit of frequency of the procreative act for physiological purpose.

It does not follow, however, that the act should be repeated to the limit, unless we are to consider man as merely a propagating machine, or human stallion, the end and object of whose existence is simply to eat, drink and perpetuate his species. This would reduce him to the level of the brute creation, and his relations would necessarily become polygamous, since once in twelve months approaches the limit of productiveness in the human female. Man's cranial development points to a higher destiny, more ennobling pursuits and achievements, for the employment of his energies. To detract from and cripple these by the expenditure of his vital force in the direction indicated, is to hamper his progress and perpetuate physical deterioration. If man would employ his best mental and physical endowments to the greatest advantage, he should conserve his sexual energies by limiting the fre-



Desgrez and Zaky gave lecithin in phthisis with the usual good results—easy cases recovered and bad ones died.

Morphine poisoning: Saved by 1¼ gr. cocaine in three hypods, within one hour; followed by eliminants.—Barnes.

quency of his indulgences in this respect.

While ninety-six hours is sufficient to render the virile fluid sufficiently perfect for propagation, there is no doubt that a much longer period, say fourteen or even twenty-eight days, is essential to its most perfect development. I infer, from analogical reasoning, that a normally healthy man, who does not excite or stimulate his generative organs by extraneous means—the use of wines and liquors, the mental pollution of unclean thought, or nervous stimulants—should normally be in a similar condition, sexually, to that of the bear, buck, ram or bull. In those animals we find that when the propagating season is over, the testicles, without becoming atrophied, or their functions ceasing, simply relapse into inactivity, and enjoy a period of rest; until, excited by contact with a female “in heat,” their exercise is again demanded, and their functions almost instantaneously called into action. This is my ideal of normal manhood. The sword should always be ready in its scabbard, but should not be drawn on every trivial occasion.

There is not the slightest doubt that too great activity of seminal secretion is a great tax on the corporate powers, if pushed beyond certain well-defined limits. Copulation is permissible on an average of four times per lunar month, or once in seven days, without mental or physical injury. If performed oftener, and brain and nerve energy expended simultaneously in other pursuits involving expenditure of the phosphorescent elements, the last estate of that man will be worse than the former—in other words, he is “burning the candle at both ends,” and will eventually exhaust his sexual powers prematurely and shorten his days. Within the limits prescribed

he will be capable of more and better work in any line, particularly so in mental pursuits, and preserve his generative functions intact as long as those of the other organs. He is in the position of a potent buck, or other male animal, always loaded, cocked and primed, in readiness to respond to the solicitation of the opposite sex; but he must not fritter away his vitality and keep his organs unduly inflamed and excited, by seeking and making opportunities for their illegitimate employment.

But unfortunately it is the exception rather than the rule, owing to the difficulties and artificial character of modern civilization, to find this ideal preparedness and potency in men. The generative functions have been stimulated into activity prematurely, before the body has acquired the development, solidity and compactness of maturity, and oftener, in the absence of opportunities for their legitimate gratification, the boy or young man has fallen a victim to artificial excitements, and discounted, so to speak, the pride, happiness and perfect gratification of later years. There is so much in modern life to stimulate and excite the sexual propensities, that really few men attain to middle age without having impaired this function to a greater or less degree, either by abuses and excesses in early life, such as the immature frame was incapable of sustaining without serious and permanent injury, or by “burning the candle at both ends,” and exhausting vitality by overtaxing the genito-spinal center; or by both these causes combined. Hence the widespread prevalence of sexual debility among men, and the urgent need of a more rational and successful treatment for the restoration of the genito-urinary organs.



The empty stomach best suits a full head. The brain must have more than its share of the blood.

The great danger against which we are called upon to guard our patients in pneumonia is toxemia.—Bishop.

Pre-senility, or premature loss of sexual power, in advance of the time at which it may be expected to decline as a natural result of age, and the universal depreciation and decay of all the other vital functions, is a condition which more than any other causes self-condemnation, secret remorse and unhappiness. Virility is the pride of manhood, and its loss, as remarked by Lallemand, causes man to lose *caste* in his own estimation, realizing that he has fallen in importance, in relation to his more fortunate rivals in the universal struggle for favor, fame and fortune. We may compare his feelings, in fact, to those of a cock who, having ruled the roost, is whipped by his rival, and finds himself obliged to assume a secondary and subordinate position in the councils of the barnyard.

Many hearts and homes can be brightened and inoculated with contagious joy by the rehabilitation of fallen manhood. Experience has demonstrated that most of these cases can be cured, particularly those between forty and sixty. At least, I have not found them difficult, and am inclined to attribute the lack of success with others to their basing treatment upon a radically wrong theory, and to the lack of practical experience in handling them. There is, in fact, no valid reason why perversion and weakening of the sexual functions should not be as amenable to treatment as those of other organs of the body. But we will never attain this object by the routine prescription of phosphorus, nux vomica and damiana, and other reputed brain and nerve tonics. Each case is a problem by itself and must be worked out separately; and here it is that the legitimate specialist finds a field for the exercise of his talents; his ripe *practical ex-*

perience enables him to dispense with much preliminary experimental work, and get right down to business at the start.

In cases of pure sexual debility unassociated with organic disease, the general practitioner is apt to find the treatment discouraging. If he consults his medical authorities he finds a mass of routine prescriptions, which he uses *pro forma*, with little expectation of securing practical results, and sometimes is tempted to tell the patient that it is a natural condition incident to his age, and that treatment is useless. Nothing could be more unsatisfactory to the patient, who somehow wonders why disorders of those functions cannot be treated as well as a deranged liver or a weak stomach. It is hardly to be wondered at that he goes to the advertising quack who promises everything, and that much medical business is thus diverted into irregular channels.

Is there really no relief for sexual impotence? If a man loses his sexual power in middle life is he necessarily condemned to "hang up the fiddle and the bow," and resign himself to an impotent condition? Certainly not. All these cases are amenable to treatment, and complete or partial restoration may be assured them, by means of the special treatment herein recommended. I will say to begin with, that the routine treatment usually adopted by physicians in such cases, viz., strychnine, nux, phosphorus, cannabis indica, damiana, saw palmetto, etc., is of little or no value, so far as the special indication, the restoration of seminal secretion and erectile power, is concerned. They are good tonic adjuvants when the stomach will bear them; but as special sexual tonics only negative results can be expected



The longer milk is cooked and the higher the heat, the less its nutritive and antiscorbutic value.—Cautley.

Fingers of orris root are good for children to cut teeth upon. They contain a digestive.

from them. There is usually scanty seminal secretion; the formation of the seminal fluid and its deposition in the *vesiculæ*, is a pre-requisite of potency. Lack of secretion means *impotence*. In order to secrete, the glands must have blood—plenty of it. In impotence we usually find the blood-pressure below par. It reaches the head and the internal organs, but the stream thins out towards the extremities and remote organs like the testicles. They are impoverished of the material from which they manufacture seminal fluid. The first requisite is an increased blood-supply. To obtain this, increased blood-pressure is necessary, to force fresh supplies of blood into the glands.

To accomplish this *sine qua non*, I have for several years employed a preparation of animal extracts—orchitic fluid and essential matter from the cerebellum and spinal cord—combined with a tonic aphrodisiac compound as an adjuvant, such as the non-official *euphorbia marginata*, saw palmetto and cantharides. It would be of no value to the physician to give the exact working formula for preparing this prescription. The proportions and combination, which I have arrived at after much clinical experience, would not help him out, as few physicians have the requisite chemical knowledge and apparatus for manufacturing complex pharmaceutical preparations. They might as well attempt to manufacture their own serum, nuclein or morphine.

Suffice it to say that the proportions of the preparation manufactured, and the dosage, have been fixed after careful experimentation extending several years.

The medical properties of this aphroditic fluid, or "lymph," are those of a direct aphrodisiac and cell-tonic, with a special tendency to the heart, the basilar portion of the brain, and the hypogastric plexus in the small of the back from which the reflex nerve-actions concerned in coitus emanate. One of its first physiological effects is to raise the blood-pressure, sending an increased supply of blood to the surface of the body. This is particularly true of the penis, prostate gland, *vesiculæ seminales* and testicles. The immediate effect is to excite or promote the secretion of the seminal fluid, to create a healthy feeling of warmth in the parts and to increase erectile power. In cases of temporary impotence from lethargy of the organs, I have seen a vigorous, perfectly natural erection occur inside of ten minutes after the application of the fluid. It is therefore particularly valuable in cases of *false impotency*, and those in which lack of erection occurs from nervous anxiety and fear of failure, or from prolonged continence. In older, chronic cases, due to loss of excitability and exhaustion of secretory power, it works more slowly, but can be relied upon to gradually build up cell-action and restore tonicity.

(Concluded next month.)

THE LAST TUNE.

With December CLINIC comes a "blue check"—Time out. Yes, but the CLINIC must not stop. It is food and raiment, a thing of beauty to me in my work. To hear a doctor say that he prefers the old way, and does not care to try the

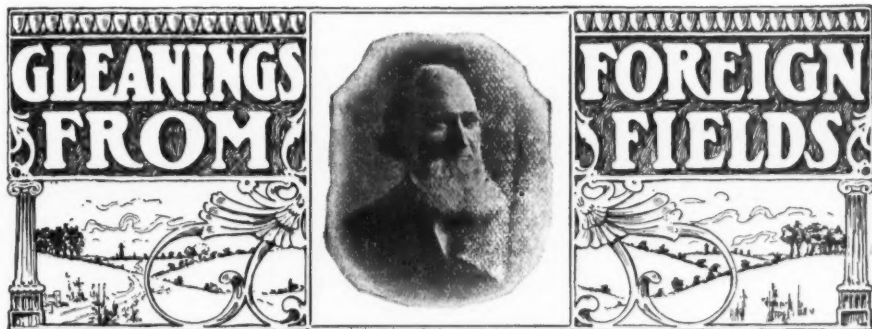
new (alkaloidal medication, etc.), reminds me of the "nigger's organ," that had played its last tune. So with the old way of prescribing—it's playing its last note.

J. H. WEYLAND, M. D.

Plainview, Texas.

Insomnia from cough or pain is relieved by ten grains of Hedonal.

Uric acid is not an abnormal constituent of the urine.—Billings.



Translated by E. M. Epstein, M. D.

AUTO-SERO-THERAPY.

I THINK this is the proper name (I don't mean the grammatical) for a therapeutic procedure which heals the patient with the serum of his own blood. And this is just what Dr. Valentine Jez reports in the *Wiener Medicinische Wochenschrift*, No. 35, 1901, he has done in a number of patients with erysipelas. This acute contagious infectious disease is the result of an exuberant growth of the low microorganism called streptococcus erysipclatis Feleisen, which abounds in vast numbers both in the inflamed and in the contiguous not inflamed skin. The lymphatics carry them into the general circulation and so cause a serious general infection.

Internal therapeutic specifics for all cases of erysipelas there are none, and the external remedies consist of either those which are applied to the unbroken skin or those given hypodermically. To the former belongs the somewhat heroic treatment of the Russian physician Rabinowitsch, who practised it for the last thirteen years, and who at one time cured in this way 200 patients with erysipelas in from two to three

days, among whom were some very severe cases. He covers the affected place with a moist gauze compress, and having saturated a cotton tampon with alcohol he ignites it, and with it goes over thoroughly the erysipclatous surface as long as the patient can endure it. The effects are 1, a direct destruction of the streptococci; and 2, an intense leucocytosis evoked by the vapor-bath of the heated moist gauze.

Dr. Jez adverted to the anti-streptococcus serums of Behring and Marmorek, and their more or less immunizing effects. He also reflected upon the fact, that a person who had once had erysipelas, especially that of the face, immunized himself against the disease, although only for a short time; and what is more important to notice is that it may leave him with even a greater predisposition for this disease. (This, I suppose may be taken as the cause of what is called chronic erysipelas of the face.) Dr. Jez readily assumed that the antitoxin bodies do not remain long in the human organism and that they may be formed in it even during the very sickness with erysipelas. During con-

valescence, however, they leave the organism, and this will explain why the serum of a person who recovered from erysipelas has no immunizing power, an experience which is confirmed by good authorities.

Reasoning from the above premises Dr. Jez tried the blood-serum from a patient sick with erysipelas to inject it hypodermically into the same patient, and it had good results. (The reader will see now, that I am correct in calling this "auto-sero-therapy.") Dr. Jez's procedure at first was to draw a few grams of blood with a hypodermic syringe from the patient's median vein, setting it aside to cool and sedimentate, then inject into the same patient hypodermically from one to ten grams of the serum. An hour after the injection there was a distinct rise of temperature, then it began to fall till in from 24 to 48 hours it became normal. A rapid falling of the temperature was never observed. The quantity of serum injected was in proportion to the severity of the case. Already in a few hours after the injection the redness became less intense. The desquamation in large flakes was completed sooner. On the albuminuria, which is apt to occur in the course of this disease, the serum had no very great influence. Unpleasant complications from heart, stomach and further cutaneous exanthemata were not observed.

Gaining such happy results from this treatment in facial erysipelas Dr. Jez remembered that Zagort and Calobres had shown that the fluid from the subcutaneous edema taken from animals infected with diphtheria had great immunizing powers, showing too that the antitoxin is formed by all tissues. Dr. Jez now obtained the serum from blis-

ters purposely drawn with a vesicant on patients sick with erysipelas, and injecting hypodermically the same patients with their own serum thus obtained, from five to twenty grams, the doctor obtained equally excellent results. An hour after the injection there was a rise of temperature, then a falling of it to normal in twenty-four hours. The general feeling of the patients was very satisfactory, they felt better, did not complain of pain and tension of skin, and their sleep was quiet. The redness of the skin vanished quite rapidly and so did the other inflammatory symptoms. Outside of this serum injection no other remedies were used except compresses wet with Liquor Burowii. (I wonder whether this is not the wound elixir of Burdus, which is the compound tincture of Benzoës?)

Seeing that the quantity needed for injection is rather large, Dr. Jez tried to concentrate the serum by oxidizing it with hydrogen peroxide, but this made the serum less effective, and so did other substances dissolved in the serum, and the doctor abandoned them all. The doctor gives tables of the temperature of six patients treated in the above manner. He treated in all ten patients, in some of whom the temperature reached 104 degrees F.

Ten cases are, to be sure, but a small number to reason from, yet the uniform phenomena resulting in all these ten cases challenge a further investigation of this method.

1. After every injection there was an elevation of temperature, more or less, showing an unmistakable reaction of the organism upon the injected serum. It is true that fever may occur after a hypodermic injection of distilled water

To cure stammering, teach the patient to breathe correctly. It is never outgrown.—Moyer.

Examine the urine of every patient, regardless of disease, for elimination of solids especially.

too, especially in nervous individuals, but this will take place in the first fifteen or thirty minutes after the injection, while after the serum it was only after thirty to sixty minutes, and besides this elevation of temperature was constant in all the ten cases, showing therefore a specific action on the organism.

2. After the period of reaction there followed a slow elimination and neutralization of the toxic stuffs, which was finished in twenty-four hours, when the fever subsided and the temperature became normal.

As to the manner how the injected serum acts, Dr. Jez's experiments show us that streptococcus serum has no anti-toxic properties, but that its injection produces an irritation in the places and organs of injection, stimulating them and through them the entire organism to a beneficial activity. There is an increased leucocytosis and a greater elimination of poisonous products by the urine. The action is not like the one which is observed in the laboratory test tube, but it is an influencing of the living cells that are capable of reacting.

3. With the lowering of the bodily temperature all other symptoms of disease disappear, euphoria takes the place of the usual restlessness, the appetite returns, the sleep is quiet, and all nervousness disappears.

4. With the retreat of all other evil symptoms there is also an improvement in the local appearance of the affected skin, and the tension, pricking and piercing pains of it become less annoying, the edema and redness disappear sometimes very quickly, even in a few hours after the injection. Dr. Jez saw no migration of the disease from place to place in his cases.

The quantity of the injected serum

must be increased in the next twenty-four hours if the preceding injection did not bring decided improvement. When the reaction of a higher temperature had not taken place then the quantity injected was not sufficient and more must be taken the next time, even before twenty-four hours.

This method of treatment recommends itself for simplicity and ease of accomplishment without trouble to the patient, and not producing any annoying side-phenomena.

The doctor promises the report of further cases with the view of comparing this method with other serums as to immunizing power. We shall watch for it.

ELECTRO-AGRICULTURE.

The Russian engineer, M. Tyrin, reports an interesting influence of electricity on vegetation. Grains sown in electrified soil grow quicker, and produce better fruit and legumes (from two to six times higher), than those sown in non-electrified soil.

Repeating Rees' experiment of placing one copper plate vertically into the soil, and another one similarly of zinc at a distance and uniting them with a wire, and planting potatoes and roots in the soil between, Mr. T. obtained them three times more heavy than usual; carrots attained the unheard of size of ten to twelve inches in diameter.

M. Spyesneff cultivated plants under a metallic network supported on wooden stakes, terminating in metallic tufts and forced into the ground, and obtained extraordinary results.

M. Kravkoff experimented recently with boxes filled with earth traversed with an electric current. The tempera-

Phthisis: High altitude offers numerous cases the best hope of rapid improvement.—Williams.

Strychnine in full doses is often of the greatest benefit in early pulmonary tuberculosis.—Milroy.

ture of the soil was raised under the influence of that current; the humidity diminished at first during three weeks and then began again to increase and the quantity of the vegetable substance obtained under the influence of the current was found greatly increased. This subject of the electric current influence on vegetation, together with what we know of the influence of micro-organisms on the same, may yet be very fruitful for medical science.—*Rev. Internationale de Therapie Physique*, Sept., 1901.)

PARAGUAY TEA.

An account of the economic importance of this beverage is given by R. V. Fisher as follows: In South America more than 15,000,000 people make daily use of this beverage. In 1899, 100,000,000 kilograms were harvested; in Brazil 30 kilograms per capita were used, whereas the largest consumption of tea amounts to 3.4 kilograms per capita in Australia, and that of coffee 7.5 kilograms in Holland. The author urges a wider and more general use of this beverage in Europe. —(*Ber. d. d. ph. ges.* II, p. 241, in *Pharm. Rev.*, Aug. 1901.)

Validol has proved itself a good analeptic in hysteria, migraine and acute alcoholic intoxication; also as a stomachic.—(*Wiener Med. Wochenschr.*, No. 31, 1901.)

Camphor injections to mitigate death agony, are recommended by Edlefsen in *Therap. d. Gegenwart*, No. 3, 1901, as follows: Camphor, ether sulphate aa 2.0, ol. amygd. 8.0.

Silver. Crede reports that in internal sepsis collargol is indicated hypoder-

mically or intravenously. Inunction with silver does good service in syphilis, and the ointment of silver serves well in abscesses. In the form of little thin sticks, soluble silver has proved itself of benefit in cystitis and endometritis.—(*Ibid.*)

Chloromethyl ether, and its therapeutic application especially in catarrhal affections of the nose, mouth and ear. This substance is an oily liquid, and water (moisture of the air) hydrolyzes it into its constituents. For therapeutic uses it is diluted with pine-needle oil and is administered on medicated cotton, or as spray.—(*Ibid.*, page 273.)

Bismutose (Bismut. proteinicum Kalle, with 21 per cent of pure bismuth), is reported in the *Therapeutic d. gegw.*, July, 1901, as a reliable astringent remedy for gastrointestinal ailments. It mitigates irritation, and is a protective remedy in ulcerations and irritations in the intestinal canal. The dose is from 15 to 45 grains for adults, and proportionally for nursing infants.—(*Ibid.*)

In the *Berlin Klin. W.*, No. 23, 1901, Dr. R. Balint reports his dietetic treatment of Epilepsy. Following the advice of Toulouse and Richet he gives daily 1000 gram. milk, 300 gram. meat, 300 gram. potatoes, 200 gram. flour, 2 eggs, 50 gram. sugar, 10 gram. coffee, 40 gram. butter, but withdraws salt. A chlorineless diet is always in place, but at the same time from 2 to 3 grams of bromine salts are to be given, which can be incorporated in the bread instead of salt. From this treatment Dr. B. saw good results.—(*Wien. Med. Wochenschr.*, No. 34, page 1604.)

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Eclampsia: Hot packs, salines, pilocarpine and salt solution injections failed, but venesection saved the patient.—Merritt.

Phthisis: Mountain air suits hereditary cases, or chronics with little fever or lung disease.—Williams.

Miscellaneous Articles

MECHANICAL THERAPY.

By Frank S. Betz.

(First Paper.)

THE writer, not belonging to the honorable profession of medicine, feels like apologizing for his bold attempt to contribute a series of articles to medical literature. Yet he feels that he will be given a considerate hearing on the part of the readers of the CLINIC for the profession to-day is made up of broad-minded, liberal men, who realize well the saying of the old sage: "Mikol mlamdaj hiskalti;" or in plain English: "I have become wiser through everybody."

The fact that a writer is not a physician or scientist should not prevent his being heard, for some of the most useful innovations and discoveries, now recognized as essential by the profession, are products of the labor of laymen. I need only cite such names as Major



Frank S. Betz.

Thure Brandt, of Sweden, and Reentgen, the physicist of Germany—the former as the originator of massage in the treatment of diseases of women, the latter as a benefactor to suffering humanity through the discovery of the X-ray. The names of Faraday, Galvani and others, all laymen, are too well known to need anything but mention,

making further substantiation of my assertion unnecessary.

Far be it from me to place myself on the same level with the celebrities named. On the contrary, I enter my work hesitatingly, fully aware of my limitations; but I would resent an insinuation that the subject under discussion is entirely foreign to me. For years I have taken an active interest in the treatment of a host of chronic diseases by mechanical

or physiologic means, having burnt the midnight oil more than once in attempts at producing mechanical appliances with which such treatments could be carried out.

It is not good taste for a man "to blow his own horn," and the above apology will have to suffice.

My remarks in this issue will necessarily have to be of a general character. In subsequent issues more technical themes will be considered.

Time was, when such a thing as an attempt by anyone to treat a patient with anything other than a prescription written in Latin was considered a piece of charlatanry, if not sacrilege.

Hydropathists and electro-therapists were, not long ago, counted among the "quacks," and members of the profession deemed it beneath their dignity to even pay any attention to them or their methods. But things are different today. To the glory of the medical profession be it said, that they are the only ones who have cast away class, sectarian and caste prejudices, and are liberal enough to use any and all means, no matter of what character, as long as they benefit their patients.

The so-called "regulars" cannot therefore altogether be blamed for treating with scorn practitioners who can see nothing good in anything but an exclusive system, for the science of medicine is broad and large enough to embrace any and all therapeutic systems or agents which have stood the test for merit at the bedside, that is to say, clinically.

Thus we ought to have in this century only one school of physicians, viz., rational, common sense, educated physicians, whose sole motto should be "cure, or alleviation, and truth."

Aside from operative surgery, drugs are the most important agents used. That they form a very important part of the physician's armamentarium cannot be denied. That their use frequently has been an abuse, cannot be successfully denied either. Medicine cannot be practised scientifically, and I might say conscientiously, without drugs; but to depend on them in all cases exclusively would be folly.

Let us take as an illustration, typhoid fever. A physician called in to see a member of my family with that disease, and leaving one or more prescriptions on every visit, would not be retained by me very long, and I would not care how famous the man or how scientific his prescriptions either. Why? For the simple reason that I have sense enough to realize, that in the entire pharmacopeia there is not a drug capable of curing so general an affection, so systemic an infection. Of course intestinal antiseptics are all right enough, but I would like to see my case get well when the patient does not get also dietetic treatment, sponge or immersion baths, etc.

The dietetic prescriptions are physiologic therapeutic agents. The water used externally is a physiologic agent.

Now if I had a painful infected joint, whether it was rheumatic, gouty, or due to an injury, and the surgeon decided that no surgical intervention was indicated, is there any physician who knows of a medicinal prescription which will cure this particular affection? No.

Medicines are all right for certain indications, but the physician will almost automatically order—what? Hot poultices. That poultice is a mechanical or, if you please, a physiologic remedy, even though it be only applied topically.

Phthisis: Hemorrhages, scrofulous, quiescent cases in one lung, do well on long sailing voyages.—Williams.

Moist, cool climates suit most forms of chronic phthisis, especially the strumous.—Williams.

That poultice was the best we knew of, five years ago. Those, however, who have kept abreast of the times, and have paid close attention to the development of mechanical or physiologic therapy, are aware that the active principle of the poultice, *heat*, can be applied much more intensely, in a more pleasant way, as for instance in the form of superheated air. Where the poultice would get cold and the patient chilled during renewal, we can apply the same physiologic remedy by means of a mechanical apparatus, for any desired length of time, at any desired degree of temperature, without even interfering with the rest of the patient; with the result that the effect can be watched and subdued with almost mathematical certainty.

It is by just such advances that medicine becomes daily more and more a science rather than an art.

The physician who sleeps and treats his patients in the good, old haphazard way, necessarily is soon relegated to the rubbish pile, and then kicks at the large number of new graduates crowding in, while in reality the younger men keep their eyes wide open and succeed.

Nor is it only in medical cases that the so-called mechanical or physiologic remedies have found a place of usefulness; they have also begun to push aside the surgeon's knife in a limited number of surgical affections.

Let us take, for purposes of illustration, two important affections, like external cancer, and tuberculosis of the skin (lupus).

The advanced surgeon will not cauterize or excise them, but will resort to the application of either the Röntgen rays, or to the violet rays as described by Finsen.

Shall I say that electricity has become so broad, and complicated, and useful,

Phthisis: Open air treatment means night and day, despite of rain or snow.—Mackenzie.

that well-known and experienced surgeons are devoting a good deal of their time to its study and application? It is a fact; yet, sad to relate, there are a good many surgeons left who absolutely refuse to treat a woman suffering from fibroid tumor, in any other way than by either unsexing her or removing uterus and adnexa. How many thousands of unfortunates are annually offered on the altar of such a science that might be relieved in more humane ways.

Every conscientious physician who wants to do the right thing by his patients, who wants to prolong and save life, and who, by the way, does not sleep, knows very well indeed that there is no necessity for killing these innocent sufferers with the hysterectomy knife, but that their sufferings can not only be stopped but the very tumors themselves made to disappear, if they would get the positive galvanic current properly applied to the uterine canal.

Even the most terrific hemorrhages stop after a few treatments. Would that physicians could but realize all this!

To plead for the more extensive use of the simple physiologic and mechanical agents in therapy, and to suggest to the readers of this valuable monthly what appliances to use, and how to use them, is the object of this serial.

How well I shall accomplish my task you are to be the judges.

FRANK S. BETZ.

Chicago, Ill.

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I wish here to enter my protest against the misuse of the word "Physiologic," in Mr. Betz' and among other publications and I am surprised that such a man as Solis-Cohen should allow himself to be tricked into such a use of the word. Is there anything more physi-

Before dosing children with opiates, try to find and remove the cause of their pain.

honest and careful manager, and there is no question about the prospects of gold on the property. In fact I can see no chance for a failure.

A. D. CHRISTIAN, M. D.

Freedom, Ill.

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We are glad to have your first letter to the CLINIC, Doctor, and hope to hear from you often. These are interesting experiences of yours and I am sure you must have had many more. Won't you let us hear from you now and then?

We are glad to know that you are pleased with your visit to the Burns-Moore. The writer remembers you and desires to express his appreciation and enjoyment of your acquaintance made on the occasion mentioned. If you could go to the Burns-Moore now, you would see many changes and very great advancement. The work is going on busily. Let us hear from you often. If you or any of your friends want a little more stock, Doctor, you had better go on record at the Secretary's office for first chance to pick up any that may be offered. Now and then some stockholder is unable to keep up his payments for some reason or another and then the stock is resold.—Ed.

The CLINIC is the best of all journals. I can't do without it.

WILL. H. CRANDALL.

Winona, Mo.

TAKE CARE OF YOUR BUSINESS.

Dear Doctor Abbott:—I am pleased to acknowledge your kind favor of the 16th inst. together with accompanying literature. I am too busy saving life and relieving human suffering with the Abbott alkaloidal granules to indulge in

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Of carminatives and bitters I especially prefer condurango. Heat destroys its glucoside.—Ewald.

much correspondence, even though it would be a pleasure to do so. I depend upon the little granules almost exclusively in bedside practice, having used them for nearly or quite ten years.

At this writing I can count up a stock of 40,000 granules on hand and still am ordering through your respected agents, Messrs. Theo. Metcalf Co., of Boston, something over \$20.00 worth of your products this morning. I also received an invoice from them the 25th ult. amounting to nearly \$25.00. I bought what was supposed to be a very good practice here and began my work four years ago the first day of last month. My practice that month was \$140; the next month (four years ago this month) I raised it \$30, and continued in that ratio until I had to turn practice away. The first ten days of May this year brought me a practice of as much within seven dollars as I had in thirty-one days May, 1897. The first ten days of this month brought me three dollars more than the thirty days of June, 1897, and at the end of fifteen days my practice had aggregated over \$80 more than the whole month of June four years ago. This because I use alkaloids. I am constantly in the harness for all that my best efforts are worth and consequently am in better favor with the patient than the undertaker. My average loss of patients since I have been here is but little more than one patient to \$1000 practice. I have lost but four patients under 45 years of age, while the remainder of them have run from that age up to 80 years and over.

I use more strychnine than any other single alkaloid and less morphine. I never touch an acute case that strychnine doesn't enter into the treatment from the start and I don't write any

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For disturbance of gastric secretion give up to 300 c. c. of 2 per cent H Cl solution twice a day after meals.—Ewald.

death certificates "Heart Failure" when the patient has been under my care forty-eight hours. I don't care what the case may be, the first principle in my practice is to *fortify the heart*, from confinement cases up or down.

But why should I tell you all this? I carry my pocket cases No. 1½ in my vest pockets constantly whether I am going to a fire or a fish-market. I buy of The Metcalf Co., Boston, because I can get what I need usually in six hours from the time I order, therefore my orders have long since ceased to go to Chicago. I often have "just-as-good" alkaloids offered me by other houses but I don't "switch." Tried and true friends to me are always the best. I have used hundreds of thousands of your granules, I can safely say millions, and when properly exhibited they never fail me.

Thanking you again for your kind remembrance of me and hoping you may live for many years to dispense blessings and enjoy the fruits of success and happiness so richly earned, I remain with sincere esteem and great regard.

C. H. R., M. D.

—, Mass.

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Here is a man that looks after his business, consequently his business looks after him. He knows what he is talking about. He has the very essence of the successful man in him, and he is successful. His letter is worth reading more than once.

Dr. R. won't you please write again. We need your experience and shall profit by it. Don't say no. Let us have something from you every month. I assure you it will be appreciated.—Ed.

Phthisis: Mountains do badly for acute, laryngeal, catarrhal and fibroid forms, nervous irritation, double cavities and extensive involvement.—Williams.

SOLAR BIOLOGY.

Mr. Hiram E. Butler, author of "Solar Biology," takes exception to my remarks regarding his book in the CLINIC of September. I think now as I did when I saw my article in print, that I should have said more—or nothing at all. I made no attack on Solar Biology. I gave simply my opinion of the use of the book as an aid in diagnosing disease.

And I will say here, that I do find Mr. Butler's book of great use in some kinds of astrologic work. It is one of the books I keep on my desk. I know what the compiler of Raphaël's Ephemeris said of it in his almanac for 1899, but I am inclined to doubt if many of the leading astrologers consider the editor of Raphaël's Ephemeris "the leading astrologer of the day;" but these private opinions or prejudices are of no consequence really.

What I said regarding the ephemerides in the last part of Solar Biology was and is my opinion, and as I said, I have never met any one who could explain them. Mr. Butler suggests that I have not taken the trouble to find out that there is a difference between the geocentric and the heliocentric positions, but he makes a mistake here—I have found it out. And here I might go on and criticize his book and carp at his ideas, but this is not what you publish the CLINIC for. But I congratulate Mr. Butler for informing me that the sun is stationary and that the earth revolves around it—I did not know it before—and doubtless the other people who did think or do think that the sun revolves around the earth will join with me in thanking him for setting us right.

Now we make many statements—



Levulose is put up in the form of a powder and of a honey, for the use of diabetics, who can use it as a sweetener with impunity.—Schering and Glatz.

founded on appearances merely—which are incorrect. Did you never say that you got up in the morning and saw the sun rise? Well, the statement is incorrect. And we say that the sun has nearly reached its southern point and will, after December 21, begin to move north. It will do no such thing. The earth will at that time reach the point in its orbit when it will begin to incline its northern pole more towards the sun, and cause this appearance of the sun's journey.

Well, while we are on this earth, we speak the language of this earth—aye, more—we are limited by geographical position to certain dialects that the citizens of adjoining countries cannot speak or understand. And so when we say that the sun enters Aries, we say what appears to us to be true. Certain appearances may be illusory, but all of this world is illusion. I know that there is pain, and discomfort, and disease in this world, and that these things are real; and the arguments of Christian Science that God is not diseased, or in pain, do not dispose of the fact that I may be sick or in pain. I am not God by a long reach. I feel like recognizing facts that I am surrounded by, just here, where I stand. Pineapples and guavas may be growing in Brazil to-day; but for all that I know, the frog-pond and the public garden pond in Boston are covered with skaters to-day.

Mr. Butler after explaining at some length his Solar Biology system says: "He (meaning me) is talking about an entirely different system—that of Astrology." Well, so I am. Astrology was the subject of all of my communications to the CLINIC. I was offering suggestions as to the effect of planetary influences; striking the earth at certain

angles, and modified by the influences of the rays from each other, falling at different angles, on diseased conditions already existing, and existing in potentiality. That was the burden of my theme. I will not pretend to say how many letters I have received asking for information as to text-books relating to Astrology. Then some correspondent mentioned Solar Biology, which Mr. Butler now implies is a different system from Astrology. Well, I was writing about Astrology.

As to the plagiarism signed Vedra, published through the authorship of Arthur Merton, I never heard of the book before, so my inspiration is not from that source.

Now in closing, since Mr. Butler seems so much aggrieved at my strictures on his book, I have a few words to say. I have no personal acquaintance with Mr. Butler. I met him once only, some thirteen years ago, in the rooms of the old Esoteric Society of Boston. All I know of him I know from my friend Dr. Street, whom I never heard speak of him except in terms of kindness and appreciation. I have owned his book, Solar Biology, ever since that time; and I will say that I consider it a very helpful and valuable book. That I do not consider the ephemerides at the end of the slightest value, does not militate against the other matter of the book. I never cast a character horoscope without consulting it, and in determining the physical or spiritual character of my subject I set a high value on it. I do something more than check my calculations by it, and if any one intends to do accurate astrologic work I do not see how he can get along without it. Perhaps in noticing what—to me—are the limitations of the book, I

Jambul lessens the glycosuria of many cases of diabetes, even without restricting the diet.
—Mackie.

Calcium sulphide, a remedy of the first rank in all infectious and contagious diseases,—
Canan.

should have made equally prominent its merits. But I was not presenting this spiritual side of the question, only its barest material side. And this I understand Mr. Butler to assert that his book does not treat of. Perhaps it would have been better to have said no more than this, or a great deal more, but, in the language of Elihu the son of Barachel, "Great men are not always wise."

J. R. PHELPS, M. D.

Dorchester, Mass.

The CLINIC is the best medical journal I have ever read. I find it invaluable for reference, and have all the copies filed away for future use. Please count me a constant reader.

DR. J. G. BEATTY.

Huntingdale, Mo.

A SUMMER OF READING.

A few years ago, when recovering from broken health, I spent a summer mainly in reading. It was during this time that THE ALKALOIDAL CLINIC first came in my way. And it was but a little while till I discovered that I had struck a new vein in the field both of pathology and therapeutics. I was then in the south, and the new teaching of the importance of elimination and internal antisepsis came into my mind with full force. The relation of the fevers of that swamp country to bowel infection, or, as Dr. Brodnax, of Louisiana, terms it, the "rotting contents of the intestines," now commanded my closest attention. And I must add parenthetically that just there I got the biggest chunk of practical pathology out of that mine I ever obtained in one lump.

About this time a medical friend asked

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Carbolic poisoning: Wash stomach with alcohol, give whisky hypodermically and stimulate the heart.—Sargent.

me to see one of his patients some fifteen miles out of town; one whom he had seen the previous night. On learning the nature of the case I suggested that I go prepared to stay through the coming night, for I judged the battle must be fought out soon.

Arriving at 3 p. m. I found the patient to be a man about 40, living on the north side of a vast creek bottom, the home of the so-called malaria. Patient was in a stupor, somewhat easily aroused to partial consciousness but quickly lapsing back; subsultus tendinum and constant picking at the bed-clothes, feeble heart-action, just the kind of case that I had nearly always lost. My doctor friend who had sent me being a CLINIC reader, had begun right. The aconitine had relaxed and reduced the temperature, and the cathartics were acting feebly. My work was to clear out the poison from the bowels and sustain heart-action. The man was going down to the grave, dying of what I have since denominated swamp blood-poison.

Pushing the eliminants I soon had free catharsis. Here I branched off from the old treatment, in that I repeated cathartics in small, frequent doses. When night came on I cleared the room of all others, and with my Saline Laxative and strychnine arsenate near at hand I sat down, with my fingers on the pulse, face to face with death, and in a form that hitherto had vanquished me. This attitude I maintained till midnight. The remedies were working finely, and soon after I could see that things were coming my way; and though slowly, the intellect cleared and sleep changing to normal. At 4 a. m. I felt free to lie down on a pallet near by, directing an attendant to call me in one hour.

Pains, ocular defects and loss of knee-jerk, are premonitory symptoms of locomotor ataxia.—Duncan.



At 5 o'clock, taking a lamp in hand, I awoke the patient and one look in his face proclaimed the victory I had won. Another dose of the heart- tonic, and by 6 a. m. we recognized that the crisis was passed. Victory had come, where before I had met defeat.

How many nights in the past I had sat at the bedside of such patients; had seen the stupor grow more profound to the point of complete unconsciousness, while I had plied the patient with whisky in vain effort to keep up the heart-action; labored breathing and profound coma were my only results, till death had ended the scene and convinced me once more of my own helplessness. Formerly I treated this class of cases with the dread incident to previous defeat.

Now, thanks to THE ALKALOIDAL CLINIC, I come to them with the confidence born of a clearer idea of their pathology, and a hearty reliance on the therapeutic agents at my command.

"Honor to whom honor is due."

M. T. FULCHER, M. D.

Golden Eagle, Ill.

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I approve of and appreciate the teachings of the CLINIC and expect to make it a regular visitor and consultant.

DR. P. B. GREEN.

Fort Payne, Ala.

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# CALCIUM SULPHIDE.

One year ago we had smallpox in this vicinity. A young lady from Oklahoma came down with the disease soon after arriving here; the family was quarantined. I was asked by the Board of Health to take charge of the mother, who came down with the disease later.

I simply put the family, a child and a brother of the lady, upon calcium sul-

phide. The child did not take the disease, the brother had prodromal symptoms and came out with only one pustule.

Mr. A., being down with smallpox, was turned over to me. I placed him, his wife and child, on calcium sulphide, Mr. A. being in the pustular stage of the disease; he made a rapid recovery; his wife and child did not take the disease but a brother who had been previously exposed came down later. I put him and his father and mother on calcium sulphide. He improved and had no serious stage. His father and mother did not take the disease.

During the sickness of the two above-named cases, five persons visited them and some even staid all night and waited upon the child. Each was given calcium sulphide to saturation, as soon as they found out they had been exposed to smallpox. None of the five took the disease.

One of Mrs. B.'s boys came to me, well broken out, and stated that his brother was broken out similarly. I gave calcium sulphide, and enough for three others in the same family; the boys came out all right in a short time, and none of the others took smallpox.

Mrs. C.'s grandson came down with the disease, coming from Oklahoma. Mrs. C. nursed him. Mrs. C., her husband and another grandchild, were given calcium sulphide to saturation; none of the family took the disease, and the boy made an uneventful recovery.

As there have been several articles in the CLINIC in regard to calcium sulphide, since Dr. Coleman's paper on the "Treatment, Jugulation and Prevention of Smallpox," I have thought best to give an outline of the above cases, and simply leave it to the profession at large to

Cocaine by the nose has a more concentrated effect on the brain than when given hypodermically.—Martin.

Paint fetid, perspiring feet with 40 per cent formaldehyde solution,, once a week. It is magical.—F. A. Cogswell.

decide for themselves whether it does what Coleman claims it will do; though not administered exactly as he directed. As far as my experience goes in the above-enumerated cases, Dr. C. has the right end of the string. I gave the simple remedy only, and you see the results.

JOHN HORNER, M. D.

Whitewater, Kas.

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Of all the journals I take, the CLINIC is the first one looked over. My wife has trouble to get me to dinner after getting my CLINIC on the noon mail.

DR. H. B. WILFORD.

Marshallville, Ohio.

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#### **"LOVE AND SEXUALITY From the Woman's Standpoint."**

The article in the November CLINIC under the above caption is one which in my opinion should be read by every man and woman who desire happiness in mutual relation, as every statement in it is beyond cavil, true.

The writer misplaces sympathy, though, I think, for all things considered, in the marital relation between the sexes, the man has the best of it. Not that I think for a moment that he should have, or that I believe that God in His infinite wisdom meant that he should have; yet the fact remains.

Either through a modesty as false as it is unnecessary, or through an ignorance of nature's laws as crass as it is inexcusable, the greater number of women are not aware that they have equal rights with their husbands in the matter of sexual intercourse; and allowing themselves to be converted into mere machines for the use and pleasure of the men who own them, they soon lose

all the gratification they once experienced in the sexual act, and with it the love they once thought would "last into eternity." The result is not only a dread of the act itself, but a positive hatred of the men who force it upon them, whether they will it or otherwise.

Much of this ignorance is due to the unfortunate teachings of girls on the lines that women should be utterly passionless, that the sexual embrace is a duty merely; and that a woman who acknowledges to any pleasure or gratification in cohabitation is lewd and unfit for other women's companionship, and should be shunned by her sisters.

Women are no less pure and good because they have sense enough to know that they can enjoy sexual intercourse, and that the more pleasure they find in it, the more they give their husbands. But women, that is normal women, experience times and seasons when the men they love best are loved best at a distance; and in failing to explain this properly to their husbands, they commit an outrage both on themselves and their partners, when against their wishes or desires they indulge in sexual union.

Perhaps men may say I am wrong in suggesting that women should choose their own time for such a thing; but let them ask themselves this question, and reply as they have proved the answer:

"When a man *knows* that his wife wants him, and enjoys every moment of coition equally with him, does he himself not experience a threefold pleasure compared with the times that the above-named article in the CLINIC refers to—viz., 'when she lies like a log and takes it?'"

Men take it too much for granted that their wives are either so passionless that "any old time" will do, just so long as

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Atropine gr. 1-250, before ether anesthesia, prevents the profuse flow of saliva and mucus.—Bloodgood.

Coca-cola is much used by students cramming for examinations. It contains cocaine gr.  $\frac{1}{8}$  to the ounce.—Martin.

they themselves desire it; or else so passionate that they are always ready. Just as soon as they disabuse their minds of these ideas, just so soon will the first step be taken towards removing much of the unhappiness caused everywhere, through

"Love having flown on his bright wing"

Forever away; to dwell—alas! no longer in his old haunts, and never to fan into life again the dead fires of long past gratification and exquisite pleasure.

A passionate woman (and there are many who realize that they are such, despite teachings that they should not be) can be and is more often than thought for a perfectly continent women. She can live for days, weeks and months, without any sexual intercourse with her mate, and with no desire for it—possibly because circumstances demand her doing so, on account of his absence or for other reasons. But—let her passions be aroused, let them come together, and he fail to lull to rest again the desires he has called into being, and the result goes from bad to worse, ending more often than otherwise in "the divorce court and innumerable scandals."

As the article in November CLINIC says: "A man many times gratifies a physical appetite only"—and in order to get that gratification he forgets that his wife knows little or nothing of "the physical appetite" in the way that he himself does.

There is no gauging the intense love a woman can give to him she chooses should be her master; for with it she elevates him into, and reverences him as, something more than just a commonplace mortal. It's a mistake to do this I know—but women will do it every time that they marry for love.

This love makes of the sexual act

Rectal crises of ataxy may be amazingly relieved by dilating the sphincter ani.—Rhein.

something not merely a duty, but something glorified, idealized by the mere giving of herself to him she loves, thereby affording him through her medium, a pleasure unqualified, as far as words go. But—when, novelty passed and the glamor of the honeymoon over—the man forgets that his wife "all womanly and sweet" needs just as much consideration as she did at first, he begins the breach, which, adding unto itself each time the sexual act is performed and does not produce mutual gratification, at last ends in mutual disgust, unhappiness and, shall I say it? infidelity on the part of one or both.

Again: Women are not sexually as easily roused as men. It would be worth the husband's while to spend some time in at least the show of affection and love which as a natural result ends in coition. Let them not think of their own gratification alone, and make sudden demands on their wives for what, unthought of and unprepared for, their whole system revolts against. And when the act is over, a woman can always appreciate a kiss of thanks as her reward. Are these small matters? Perhaps, but weighty ones in their importance.

Cohabitation, with willingness and desire on one side only, is an outrage. Let a man imagine himself in the position of a woman who, used for a purpose, her own passions roused without her wish, then ungratified, is left to battle against them as best she may; how long would he be in finding, legally or otherwise, some one who would consider his sexual needs as a reality, not non-existent?

I am glad the CLINIC has taken up this subject, and I only wish that I had the pen of a more ready writer, on

In ataxy it is most important that no residual urine be allowed to remain in the bladder.—Rhein.

a theme that I have long wished to read, discussed fairly and freely.

In conclusion, I would like to say that I think that neither men nor women have individual rights in the matter under discussion. Their rights are, or should be, equal; the man as the stronger taking the initiative, but always making sure that the gratification and pleasure be mutual, thereby preserving that union which God meant should, once formed, last until death calls one or the other away.

X. L. N. T.

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The CLINIC is equal to any post-graduate course and should be read by every doctor in this country.

DR. W. L. RIPLEY.

Newton, Mass.

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#### **TYPHOID FEVER.**

My brother, down with typhoid fever, has been treated almost entirely with the alkaloids. He has been ill three weeks, and yesterday fever dropped to 99.4. I really believe I aborted the fever, but he got out of bed and had a relapse. Fever has not exceeded 102, with no distressing symptoms; and it is real typhoid, too.

I have no fault to find with the granules I know how to use. When I get stuck is when I don't know the action of a drug, or what I am giving it for. I must take one at a time and get acquainted.

A brother physician comes into my office, and with upper lip curled and nose in air, inspecting my calcium sulphide bottle, says: "For what do you use that stuff?" I know blamed well what I use it for, but I won't tell him. I used it

for hemorrhagic diathesis long before I saw the CLINIC—stumbled on it—shall use more of it now.

E. P. FULLER, M. D.

Lawrence, Mass.

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#### **CALCIUM SULPHIDE.**

I wish to call your attention to the use of calcium sulphide in heart complications, either from rheumatism, gonorrhea, or septic infection. I have been using it of late in tachycardia and endocarditis, and the results lead me to suspect that I have found a specific. I use gr.  $\frac{1}{2}$  hourly for ten doses per day, and less often after the patient becomes saturated. However, as my experience thus far is limited, I hope that the CLINIC family will test the sulphide further.

#### **PROGNOSIS.**

Napoleon's soldiers regarded his military judgment as unerring, his body as bullet-proof. This was because he concealed his weaknesses and errors from the rabble.

Medical men can take a lesson from this. It is rarely necessary to make a positive prognosis. Every physician encounters death unexpectedly sometimes. If it occurs soon after he has prognosed "cock-sure" that the patient is out of danger, respect for the opinion of that physician, and in fact for the whole profession, declines in that neighborhood. Sometimes a physician will remark in the presence of illiterate people, that he must "study up" on a given case before he passes judgment. This remark would be proper enough if made in the presence of an assembly of physicians, professional men or scholars, but to the mind of the ignorant it conveys the idea that the doctor doesn't know his business.

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1. Pneumonia of the utmost virulence may demonstrate itself with but a single patch of consolidation.—De Voe.

2. In pneumonia sympathetic disturbances of the stomach and bowels obscure the chest symptoms.—Duncan.

If we can treat our patient silently, without giving a prognosis at all, so much the better. If some solicitous person not immediately in charge of the patient asks: "Is he dangerous?" it is often well not to seem to hear the question, by giving attention to something else. If cornered and a reply must be given, here are a few that the writer has found to be given safely.

1. There is always danger in sickness.
2. We are busy combating dangers, and at present the coast is not clear.
3. "Danger?" yes, lots of it; but we don't give up the fight.

To the question: "Doctor, do you think he will live?" it is rarely safe to answer "yes," without qualifications. We may if the patient is doing exceedingly well, say: "If he dies it will take another disease to kill him." If the case is one of those uncertainties upon which no man is competent to say yea or nay, then reply by saying: "God only knows. We are trying to save him."

If little hope remains, just say so, plainly, but be very careful not to give up all hope too soon, so that some granny, quack or Eddyite, will seem to pull the patient through later on. When a physician blunders in his prognosis the whole profession loses ground. When a patient comes to you and explains that Dr. So-and-So did not know what was the matter with him, lose no time in declaring that Dr. So-and-So knew more than he told. If we show our patients that we have respect for the opinions of our fellows, they in time will respect us and them the more.

It is well to let one's patients understand that we can diagnose their conditions much easier than we can put the diagnosis into non-medical language;

3. Eclamptic and meningeal pneumonias are described, as convulsions or delirium predominate.—De Voe.

medical language, let it be inferred, being beyond the scope of the questioner.

C. E. BOYNTON, M. D.  
Los Banos, Cal.

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I can't get along without the CLINIC. Its pages have taught me more practical therapeutics than all my other textbooks and medical journals combined, and I have a goodly number of both.

DR. CHAS. S. YOUNG.  
Geneseo, Ill.

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### THE SEXUAL TOPIC.

On page 935 *et seq.* of the November CLINIC, a woman has spoken some truths plainly. I want very briefly to supplement what she has said.

I am more than 75 years old and have practised medicine for 50 years; and during those years have been the confidant to more or less extent of women. With such opportunities one learns something of woman's mode of thought; or if you please, her psychology.

Herbert Spencer divided the emotions into two classes, altruistic and egotistic. Prof. Le Conte showed that the altruistic come from the sexual system. Now the altruistic emotions predominate in woman, precisely as her sexual system predominates in her anatomy.

In my native town, Litchfield, Conn., a man has just been found guilty of murder, who attempted rape on a girl and slew her. But pending his trial (oh, womankind!) he was made the recipient of flowers and sympathy from numerous women. Do women approve of rape? It reminds one of what Byron says in Don Juan: After the taking of a town by assault, he makes them ask when the raping will begin.

4. The kidneys in pneumonia often show irritation and restricted function.—De Voe.



I have had a woman patient who consulted me for rheumatism confide to me her sexual inconstancy, and justify her lax self by saying that she did not marry the man she wanted. Another woman, after telling me that she got her husband in spite of the opposition of his people, declared that if she ever became pregnant by him she would leave him. Why do women marry?

Many others have declared their sexual frigidity, and blamed their husbands because they were more amorous. Yet if the man goes outside of the family there is a family row. What will suit a woman anyway?

G. P. BISSELL, M. D.

Woods, Oregon.

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I want to thank you for the articles on "Love and Sexuality from the Woman's Standpoint." They are true and much needed.

A. R. J., M. D.

—, New Jersey.

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#### CLINICAL NOTES.

I use a good many alkaloids and get good results, but not such sweeping successes as I read of in the CLINIC. Surely a Daniel must be handling the alkaloids in many places in America.

I have, however, aborted a case of typhoid fever with calomel, the Saline and the W-A Intestinal Antiseptics.

Apocynin is a good drug in dropsy, gr.  $\frac{1}{4}$  every two hours.

Apomorphine is fine as an expectorant, three or four granules every half to one or two hours.

Give atropine for menorrhagia to full effect, and keep up the action until you succeed, which is usually within 24 hours,

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5. In pneumonia the dullness is due to inefficient elimination by skin, bowels and kidneys.—De Voe.

I also succeeded in removing an enterolith with it (atropine), in a female child seven years old, which had puzzled four of us for over a month. Constipation alternating with diarrhea, cramps in abdomen, coming suddenly and leaving patient feeling well between attacks, which would occur as often as every half-hour, or perhaps not for two or three hours. The dose given was enough to produce dryness of mouth and throat in a marked degree, very much flushing of face and skin-surface generally, and slight delirium. Eighteen hours under the drug brought the enterolith away, with much pain, some blood and mucus; and presto! the child got well. None of us diagnosed the case exactly until the cause appeared. Incomplete obstruction from an uncertain cause, was as near as we could make it out.

Cicutine hydrobromate, one or two granules gr. 1-67 every fifteen minutes, or four or five at once, relieves cramps of menses, dysmenorrhea, etc.

Hyoscyamine gr. 5-250, with strychnine arsenate gr. 4-134, is good in colics from flatulence. Have not tried it with glonoin for other cases of colic yet.

Gelsemin gr. 6-134, and veratrine gr. 6-134, at one dose by mouth, was the medicine which relieved the severe headache of threatened eclampsia, and stayed the convulsion until delivery could be completed and kidneys and bowels attended to. It failed again, in a case where convulsions were established. Even blood-letting failed, also morphine and chloroform, until delivery was completed, when there was no further trouble. Two such doses were given one hour apart, by hypodermic injection.

I can handle the Defervescent Compound for sthenic cases fairly well, but Trinity I have not yet learned to handle

6. In pneumonia of children, remember the effects of intestinal toxins on the cerebral centers.—De Voe.

very deftly. I get fair results with it, however, in cases "taking cold," sore all over, coated tongue, scanty urine, have perhaps cooled down quickly after sweating hard. Give two Trinity and one colchicine every two hours, until relief or drug effect on bowels, etc. Have not managed to do much with it and camphor monobromated in insomnia yet. One case, a typhoid convalescent, was relieved every time with three Trinity and three camphor monobromate at night.

Have tried calcium sulphide up to eight grains daily (a) in gonorrhea, with some benefit I think; (b) in whooping-cough with atropine. Atropine did as well alone. Could not abort any cases. Used it in (c) suppuration, with strychnine, but the change from quinine and strychnine used previously was no improvement.

Have used nuclein solution in a case of puerperal fever, with calcium sulphide, curette, intra-uterine douches, etc. Patient got well after a long pull. I have gone back to chlorate of potash, quinine, curette, douches, etc., as before. Used thirteen half-ounce bottles of nuclein solution (Aulde) in a case of phthisis, in a young lady 22 years old, apex of left lung affected. Gave thirty minims at one injection daily. Kept her in open air during both waking and sleeping hours all summer of 1900. Other treatment as taught by "Treatment of the Sick." Could not see that she was any better for the nuclein.

Codeine both constipates and narcotizes, in doses sufficient to modify cough or relieve pain. In my hands it is a little morphine, and very much more costly.

Hyoscyamine seems superior to codeine in coughs, when used with apomorphine. I saw a six-months-old baby nar-

cotized with Anodyne for Infants, for whom I prescribed one every half hour until relieved of colic, from which he was suffering, due to indigestion. I neglected to give it in solution, which seems the better way.

Please start in, some one, and cut me up, if this does not find the waste basket; for I want to learn how to get better results from the use of the alkaloids. They are handy and usually certain in action, but you have to give so many for a dose, or give so often, that they worry the patient too much. Could we not have stronger granules or tablets? We could dilute to suit the case in hand generally.

Aconitine given as directed in Shaller's Guide is of no use for fever in children here. I use it in three and often four times the strength he directs, always with *sp. æth nitrosi* and *liq. am. acetatis*, and then I get results. Have tried it often, but gave it up. I never could get a result as a febrifuge unless I pushed it to nausea and tingling; which are poison symptoms.

\* Was much amused to read in December CLINIC, page 1085, of "debility" cured with twenty-four Triple Arsenate granules, taken in two hours, with two granules aconitine for "high fever," and bowels cleared by enema. Wish I could cure my debilitated cases as quickly, but I suppose debility is both acute and chronic.

Dr. Allen's grievance, page 1083, December CLINIC, will be short-lived. His friend of the knife-cure for appendicitis will go up against his luck, as they say, before long; as I have seen here. The majority of those cases need no knife, never recur, and give no further trouble. Salines, enemas every five or six hours, hot stupes or poultices, with anodynes as

7. The full fruition of pneumonia infection may be avoided by removing toxic matter early.—De Voe.

8. If very ill, don't wait to diagnose between pneumonia, typhoid and meningitis, but unload the bowels.—De Voe.

indicated and liquid diet, bring nearly all through.

Before closing let me say that in Migraine (Abbott) we have a splendid fever tablet. To a child two and a half years old I gave one, crushed, every hour for three doses, for the fever (104) of measles with bronchitis. It worked nicely, no collapse or any untoward drug-action. It was repeated in five or six hours, if fever raised again. Apomorphine and hyoscyamine were being used at the same time.

W. J. SCOTT, M. D.

Lanark, Ont.

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The alkaloidal therapeutics is progressing although slowly. I wish we could give more time to it but the two CLINICS take up so much, and with nearly half my day occupied in answering letters, by the time the evening comes I am so tired that it is very hard to do work which is good enough, on this book. Please be patient Doctor, and it will come.

I don't see that you need much sympathy, after reading the account of your work with the alkaloids. In using aconitine, always clear the alimentary canal and render it aseptic first; then give Shaller's dose every five to ten minutes, and you won't need any niter. I will print your letter and let the boys tackle it. Write again, and tell us of every case in which the granules fail as well as where they succeed. Other readers may be able to explain the failures.—Ed.

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#### LOCATION OPEN.

Circumstances unnecessary to detail compel me to return to the city. I will leave here a first-class opening

9. The impossibility of effecting complete intestinal asepsis has discouraged attention to this subject.—De Voe.

for a young doctor. He can surely figure on \$1800 a year from the beginning, with a sure and certain increase. I have drugs, etc., amounting to over \$300. I will sell them and the practice for \$250, to a man whom I can recommend; and it need not be all cash. If in your wide circle you know of a young doctor looking for such a chance, send him on. I will establish him here firmly before leaving him.

J. A. FITZGERALD, M. D.

Perrinville, Mich.

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There is more in the CLINIC, both quantity and quality, than is found in any other medical journal. I enjoy it very much and think it most ably managed.

DR. M. N. MARTIN.

—, Cal.

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#### ALCOHOLISM JUGULATED.

Six weeks ago I subscribed for your journal. Not being at all familiar with the alkaloidal method of practice, the venture was simply an experiment; but after a sufficient trial it has proved such a howling success, and as with me it is no longer experimental, I have decided to capture the \$5.00 prize cabinet by enclosing check for a \$50.00 order.

Now, a word as to the wonderful efficiency of your medicines and methods of administration: I have yet to find a patient who is impatient or "cranky" enough to object to the *modus operandi*; while it so much resembles homeopathy that it is sure to take like hot cakes with those closely allied to that particular creed; while again its effect is so decidedly appreciable after the third or

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10. Abating the mass of material and toxic pressure, relieves capillary circulation and aids peristalsis.—De Voe.

fourth dose, each fifteen to thirty minutes, that the most skeptical are to be convinced.

I wish here to mention a case in point: A most worthy and generous-hearted gentleman (as hard drinkers nearly always are) had been on a prolonged spree, consuming more than a quart of whisky per day for six days (this being decidedly in excess of any previous spree); came under my charge less than twenty-four hours ago, while stopping at one of our leading hotels. I had some previous acquaintance with the gentleman, and I think, and am even certain, that I had his confidence.

When I was ushered into his room and presence I had a sense of doubt as to "delirium tremens." His first remark was: "For God's sake, Doctor, can you help me?" My reply was: "Can you fully trust me?" On being answered in the affirmative, with a vice-like grip of the hand, he declared his willingness to submit to any and all things that I might suggest. I then told him that I would try to sober him without the aid of a single drop more of liquor; which I succeeded in doing beyond my most sanguine expectations.

I gave him first the tablet of strychnine gr. 1-134, with atropine gr. 1-500, at 11 a. m., repeating every thirty minutes until 3 p. m., when I doubled the atropine, with strychnine gr. 1-67 every thirty minutes; which I kept up till 11 p. m., when I had the satisfaction of seeing my patient drop off to sleep. This lasted undisturbed till 2:30 a. m., when he woke much refreshed but somewhat nervous. I then repeated the treatment which I am still keeping up to this hour, 11 a. m., except when patient sleeps, which he frequently does at intervals of an hour. About the only nour-

ishment taken has been sweet milk, which he has taken freely with a fair relish.

In conclusion I wish to mention the patient's gratitude, in the form of a \$100.00 check which he has drawn in my favor; which I promptly refused, on the ground of extortion on my part; protesting that \$50.00 would be ample compensation. But he promptly informed me that if our friendship was to continue I should enter no more protestations, and as I was unwilling to part with such friendship for the amount considered, I as promptly accepted.

The writer is a graduate of Rush, of your city, and in a practice of a little more than forty years I can truthfully say, that my treatment of alcoholism has never before been so satisfactory as the above case. And had I the time and space I could mention many more instances of the most satisfactory treatment by the alkaloidal method; as a result of which as shown above I can well afford to spend the \$50.00, "forced" upon me, in stocking up with the medicines which have done so much, and whose praises are so worthy of sounding. THE ALKALOIDAL CLINIC and the cause it espouses have come to stay. As for me, goodbye to the old methods; they will soon be a thing of the past.

R. H. HUDDLESTON, M. D.

Miami, Fla.

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#### PAINLESS LABOR.

In that case of "painless labor" reported by Dr. Weiler in the October CLINIC, he says, speaking of the mother: "She is not a liar, but I don't know what she is—maybe some of the readers of the CLINIC might be able to guess." If I may be permitted to ven-

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11. The primæ viæ in children, from the mouth down, should be effectively cleaned in every fever.—De Voe.

1. Toxemia of pregnancy is a complex condition, depending on several factors.—Marx.

ture a "guess," it will be that the mother in question and all like her (may their tribe increase indefinitely) is simply a normal mother, built upon the original plan and that the confinement was a normal affair.

The CLINIC's the real thing. God bless and prosper it and its editors in all good work for the betterment of the human family.

CHAS. W. STILES, M. D.

Boston, Mass.

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### RHEUMATISM.



W. H. Blythe, M. D.

IN THE July ALKALOIDAL CLINIC I described a case of rheumatism, and promised to report the progress every thirty days. I have not done so, and this is the reason: About the time I should have made the second report I left for Chicago to attend clinics. Two

days later I was taken with fever, and the fever and I kept company for nineteen days; the fever rarely below 103 degrees. A few days after the fever left me I started for Texas, arriving June 16 and till August 1 was confined to my room most of the time, and the house all of the time.

You may have heard of yellow folks; well, I was one, and more too—I was actually green. Not one drop of bile passed the natural channel from May 27 to July 29. I was sick—now I am well, thanks to strychnine arsenate, milk, vegetables, hyoscyamine and Saline Laxative. This clinical application pulled

me through—see "Brief Therapeutics," page 34, 1898. As soon as the disease gave way I began the use of B. U. T. and strychnine arsenate, and I want you to try B. U. T. in jaundice the first chance you get—then report results.

About the patient first referred to: During my absence the hot air baths were irregularly kept up, and none has been given for the past five weeks. On September 15 I began the use of static electricity with him, using a Betz 16-plate machine. For several days he was given negative insulation, and I have gradually advanced until now I am using the sparks for massage, each once a day. He can now sit down in a chair without help; go out and in at the door, one step down to sidewalk, alone. All soreness of feet and hands is gone. The feet, knees, wrists and elbows are not nearly so much swollen. Hips are not sore now and are very much stronger, which admit of his assuming nearly an erect position. The cervical and sacral spine he does not now complain of, and motion is much better than when last reported.

He says he feels a great deal better, and in evidence of it he can stoop and take his hat off the floor, also while sitting, he can cross one thigh over the other without aid. Either of the above maneuvers he has not been able to make within two years. In the last three weeks he has gained two pounds. I am holding him, as best his circumstances allow, to strict diet and medicine, as advised by Dr. Abbott. Shortly I intend giving hot air treatment again.

He is not well, 'tis true, but he is 50 per cent better—for now he can get out about town without aid and the first part of the year he could not move enough to fall out of a chair.

2. Many albuminurics go to term without toxemia. When present it is due to lack of urea.—Marx.

3. In the worst cases of toxemia there is neither albumin nor casts to be found in the urine.—Marx.



When pain is supplanted by ease and discomfort by comfort, non-use of limbs by freedom in their use, that is worth a good deal, isn't it?

W. H. BLYTHE, M. D.

Mount Pleasant, Tex.

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I cannot do without your excellent journal which grows better every year and is the best that comes to my office. I shall with pleasure recommend it to my medical brethren in this city.

DR. D. D. SMITH.

—, Ont.

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I find the CLINIC one of the most interesting and instructive journals that I am taking. May you continue to advance in the future as you have in the past.

DR. M. B. DECK.

Bennett, Nebr.

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#### THE SURGICAL FIELD.

Please enter my name as a subscriber to your "*Surgical Clinic*." It cannot but become under your able editors' management as successful a guide surgically as THE ALKALOIDAL CLINIC is medically.

The practical doctor must always do surgery—not necessarily the cutting out of "lights and livers," or "hepaticocholecystostcholocystenterostomies." (Halstead), such formidable operations should be left for the professed surgeon; but fractures, abscesses when reachable, piles, joint diseases, many diseases of the genito-urinary apparatus, ulcers and they are legion, and many more surgical cases can properly be treated by the family physician. I have no doubt the CLINIC brethren have many prac-

4. Urea is always markedly deficient, in the toxemia of pregnancy.—Marx.

tical surgical points gleaned from the fields of their experience, which they will make bold to tell about to the SURGICAL CLINIC readers. May success be the immediate fruition of your efforts for the new CLINIC.

E. A. TRACY, M. D.

So. Boston, Mass.

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#### AUTOTOXEMIA.

It was the old story: Baby, 2 years old, high fever, stools dark, greenish, slimy, tongue coated. Ordered calomel gr. one-fourth every hour until four doses were taken, then every two hours, and if bowels had not moved to give two more doses, after this a dose of castor oil. Adjuvant treatment: Zinc sulphocarbolate gr. 1-6, two granules t. i. d. Result the next morning: Fever gone, the chamber contained a goodly amount of nasty looking feces, with large chunks of apples and potatoes.

A few months ago this same baby had, for the same cause, severe convulsions; and it took fourteen hours of hard and lively work before I had him out of the woods. But enemata, calomel and the proper alkaloids with sulphocarbolates did it.

H. J. ACHARD, M. D.

Roselle, Tex.

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#### DOSIMETRY.

My faith in the alkaloidal treatment has undergone no diminution. I am more and more persuaded of its superiority over all other methods of medication. This I have proven to many close observers and to many patients. I do not trumpet my own fame, but assert this simply because it is true. I have not failed of success in a single case, where

5. Estimate urea regularly in all toxic pregnant, and never mind the albumin.—Marx.

I have used the alkaloidal treatment, securing most gratifying results.

A very delicate young lady in our city, having been under treatment four months by two regular physicians, applied to me three weeks ago for treatment. Her trouble was nervous dyspepsia. I put her at once upon strychnine arsenate, quassin and emetin, prescribing properly regulated diet and outdoor exercise. She reported yesterday that she commenced to improve on the third day, having gained nine pounds in weight. She is a society belle, and her position and condition have attracted the attention of all within her circle of acquaintances. I could relate many such cases.

A. G. CROSS, M. D.

Waynesburg, Pa.

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Your journal is a great aid to the busy physician. It contains just what we want, practical ideas, not theories.

DR. A. M. TAYLOR.

New Hope, Mo.

#### TYPHOID FEVER.

A quadroon, aged 15, had typhoid fever, lasting four weeks. The morning temperature was 104 to 104.5, evening 101 to 101.5, reversing exactly the usual type. Had this happened once to twice only I would not have thought much of it, but not a single day did it vary. If any readers have noticed a similar case please let me know. In all other respects the case was like any ordinary one of typhoid, with moderate delirium and tympanites. The patient recovered. Nothing but cold water affected the temperature.

I like the CLINIC very much. I also take the *Journal of A. M. A.*, and the *International Journal of Surgery*, and these three cover the ground.

6. Progressive lessening of urea excretion, is the sole indication for inducing premature labor.—Marx.

I firmly believe in alkaloidal treatment and also in the antiseptic treatment of typhoid fever. In all diseases the best thing to do first is to get your alimentary canal empty, clean and as aseptic as possible, when two thirds of your battle is won. The case above described I attended eight years ago. Since this time I have relied almost exclusively on antiseptics, zinc sulphocarbolate, salol, sponging with alcohol and water, keeping the bowels open with castor oil, milk diet, and strychnine and digitalis as tonics and stimulants instead of whiskey.

G. A. DAVIS, M. D.

Sec. & Treas. B. & O. Asso. R. R. S.  
Summit Point, W. Va.

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#### INJECTING HEMORRHOIDS.

I am receiving so many letters in regard to the formula that I spoke of in the September issue, that I will ask space to reply briefly through your journal. Some want to know if the "formula is a secret," and others "whether I will sell it," etc. There is no secret about it, and I have nothing in that line to sell. The formula is a good one, but as I stated in my article it is so complicated that it is practically impossible to use it. Owing to the fact that it is so difficult to prepare I have not made mention of it at all in my new book, just out, on the "Office treatment of Rectal Diseases." Perhaps I ought not to have spoken of it at all in the CLINIC, but as I have done so I will give the formula complete, and any one who wishes to do so may try it:

R

Naphthaline .....2 dr.,

Carbolic acid .....2 dr.,

Muriate hydrastine .....gr. 3,

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Apocodeine increases the saliva and bronchial mucus, and is a laxative, but too expensive for general use.

Morphine sulph. ....gr. 6,  
Tannic acid .....gr. 15,  
Fl. ext. ergot .....4 dr.

Mix. Dissolve the naphthaline in ether before mixing with the others.

Inject one or two drops into each tumor at first, and gradually increase to six or eight drops as required.

RUFUS D. MASON, M. D.

Omaha, Nebr.

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I can afford to do without a meal now and then, but I cannot afford to get along without the CLINIC, the best journal published.

Wishing you a happy and prosperous New Year, I am, yours,

W. H. MITCHELL.

St. Andrews Bay, Fla.

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# NOTES.

I have derived much benefit from the CLINIC and alkaloids, and want to mention some points that have been useful to me:

I have not lost any typhoid cases since using the sulphocarbolates; began them two years ago and have had twenty cases in that time. I begin treatment by emptying the bowels thoroughly with calomel followed by a saline. If the fever is high I give aconitine gr. 1-67 every half to one hour for a day or so, then follow with "Trinity" until the fever is well under control. From the first I give soda or zinc sulphocarbolate, gr. 3 to 5, with pepsin or cerium, every two hours till the stools have little odor. I give very little milk. Diet, Bovinine, beef-tea and rice.

I think iodized lime one of the most useful drugs in my medicine-case. It is not only a specific in membranous croup, but very useful in most all diseases of the air-passages; viz.: Laryn-

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The price of apocodeine was about 50 cents a dose, of 0.2 gram, in Merck's list of 1896, but may be cheaper now.

gitis, pharyngitis, bronchitis, etc.; and I get very good effects even in phthisis.

I have had excellent results from the sulphides of calcium and arsenic where there is pus formation—especially in boils and gonorrhea. For the latter I seldom need more than three drugs; internally calcium sulphide to saturation and as an injection potash permanganate after urinating and Protargol every other day.

Probably the alkaloids I have been most successful with are aconitine and the Trinity in fever, and colchicine and lithium benzoate in rheumatism.

I have used your tape-worm remedy once. The case had been tried by several doctors and a specialist on worms. I gave the patient a large saline the day before, had him eat no breakfast, gave one-half the bottle at 7 a. m., gave a large salt-water injection at 9 a. m., and in about fifteen minutes he was purged freely—had him sit on a bucket of warm water—and about fifteen feet with head and all complete was our reward. The patient seemed very grateful; said he would like to pay me a thousand dollars if he had it. He had been trying to get the head for about two years.

F. H. UNDERWOOD, M. D.

Monongahela, Pa.

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# SOLAR PLEXUS.

It seems to me, Doctor, a little singular that our late President's surgeons should not "catch on" to the real cause that brought about the "unexpected." I believe that after the third day there was more trouble than was reported. The temperature remained over 100 degrees, and the pulse 128. It has been my opinion since that third day that the solar plexus was injured. Those conditions

Woodbury gave Dr. Wallace digitalin, 0.005 every three hours, for tachycardia; curing him, also of glucosidophobia.

exposed by the autopsy show what? Lack of nutrition. "Nothing more or less. Solar plexus injured, nutrition interfered with. What do you think?

J. K. MILBOURNE, M. D.

Clinton, Ia.

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### THE MANUFACTURER, DRUGGIST AND DOCTOR.

Who is who and what is what?

The following letter was received in reply to a strenuous kick for bill rendered for "balance due," being an amount greater than I had been accustomed to pay to my local druggist for the same article, which just at that time he was out of and could not get, and which I urgently wanted.

"Dear Sir:—Answering your esteemed favor of the 10th inst., we are aware of the fact that some druggists in selling to physicians give them the benefit of practically all of the trade discounts which it is the custom of all manufacturers to give to druggists, and we have no doubt that you can arrange to procure our — pills and other products at better than list prices by dealing with some druggist with whom you are on very friendly terms.

"We take much pleasure in sending you under separate cover by concurrent mail a little pocket-case filled with our soluble hypodermic tablets, which we trust you will find use for.

Very truly yours,

"

The following letter was received in response to a letter addressed to the manufacturers of a very excellent spitting-cup—requesting quotations on the article in lots of one hundred and over—such information not being obtainable through the druggist who sold me three,

To relieve vomiting from gastric irritability, give a granule of aconitine in water every half hour.

and desired on grounds of economy, as the continued furnishing of these appliances to patients, some being cases of charity, would prove too expensive.

"Dear Sir:—We have your favor of the 2d, and enclose you an illustrated list of sanitary cuspidors and papers used in same. Answering your question would say that the papers used in the hand cuspidores usually sell for about one dollar and twenty-five cents (\$1.25) per hundred. They come put up in packages of twenty (20), selling at twenty-five cents each.

"Our rules do not admit of our selling direct to the medical fraternity, and as there are several drug concerns in your place we must ask that any orders you may desire to give for these or other goods which we make, reach us through one in the drug line.

Trusting this will be satisfactory.

—"

The traveling representative of a certain Philadelphia firm called upon me, sold a bill of goods and was paid cash down. In offering to furnish shipping directions I was informed that all shipments were made only through their nearest local representative who handled their products and enjoyed their commissions.

All practitioners who dispense their own medicines are obliged to keep up a stock of drugs, surgical dressings and the like, which necessitates a considerable outlay of money. Frequently they are obliged to run "long-winded" accounts with their patients; frequently, too, their services and medicines are given without any possibly prospect of monetary remuneration.

In many localities precedent has established a system of fees totally inadequate if the conscientious physician dis-

For spasmodic cough of ataxy: Antipyrin, acetanilid, cannabis, codeine, glonoin, morphine, singly or combined.—Rhein.

pense what he considers to be best, regardless of cost; it follows that trade discounts, as a protective tariff, are a tax upon the members of the profession, which should be repealed.

I am aware that business courtesy and custom demand certain concessions, but from what I can learn I judge that in most kinds of business the day is not far distant when transactions will be made between manufacturers and retailers, to the entire exclusion of the jobber. I have had instanced several houses now doing business along those lines, and in the cases in point it appears to me that the dispensing physician should be entitled to the same consideration as is the dispensing, and too often prescribing, druggist.

Regarding the second letter above quoted, the notion of manufacturing chemists dictating terms to the class upon whom they are entirely dependent for support, is distasteful.

It shall be my earnest aim to see to it that no act of mine shall tempt these people to violate their rules with reference to the "medical fraternity," and hope to be able to find some satisfactory substitutes for their products from some manufacturer who does not object to supplying the profession direct.

I take it that it will be wise for all of us to learn who are our friends in this respect; and knowing them, stand by them.

Ross B. ROWE, M. D.  
Strasburg, Pa.

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# ANTISEPSIS.

I am much pleased with the W-A Intestinal Antiseptic for its certainty of action, and use it in a variety of cases. I believe in fact that it is indicated, as

Codeine has but a slight hypnotic action as compared with morphine, even in much larger doses.

Waugh suggests, in every case of fever from whatever cause. I find it invariably reduces temperature from one to two degrees with amelioration of other symptoms due to intestinal toxemia. Recently I used it in a case of septicemia, which I had controlled by large doses of antistreptococcic serum, but fever of 101 continued, in spite of the disappearance of septicemic symptoms. The fever dropped twenty-four hours after administering 60 grains of W-A Intestinal Antiseptic, and has continued practically normal, with rapid convalescence. There had been in this case general peritonitis of severe grade. I have regretted since that I did not use it sooner, as I am by no means certain but that the peritoneal invasion in these cases at times comes from migration of intestinal germs, say, bacilli coli communis, through the bowel walls, from weakening of the tissues of the bowel by the general septicemia. At least this is a possibility, and we should I think guard against it by intestinal antiseptics from the start.

G. P. PIPKIN, M. D.  
Ovilla, Texas.

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# CURED BY ACCIDENT.

I notice a number asking about tape-worm. You may assure them the A. A. Co.'s remedy is all right. I accidentally used it on an obstinate case of gonorrhea with most gratifying results. I intended to inject Euarol but instead got hold of the tape-worm remedy and injected it. The patient remarked that it "took more hold" than before. To my surprise it was the last of the discharge.

The case I wrote of last winter did well during the summer but it started to return this fall, hence I advised oper-

If a man sits up nearly all night writing and covers the floor with the results, he is a cocaine taker.



ation. We found no trouble left, except appendicitis.

The CLINIC is all right. I always read it first of my journals.

S. S. BRUMBAUGH, M. D.  
Philadelphia, Pa.

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I am always anxious to receive my copy of the CLINIC. I think it is the best journal published in the United States to-day.

DR. H. S. HINMAN.  
Newton, Ill.

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#### UTERINE FIBROID.

I have been treating a case of uterine fibroid with hydrastinine, a lady twenty years old. My only reason for doubting my former diagnosis is that the tumor is going away, and the hemorrhage has almost ceased. The lady is rapidly regaining health.

D. P. JEWETT, M. D.  
Blandville, Ky.

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#### BEEF JUICE.

The record of the first day when pure beef juice was given to the President was most satisfactory.

I will give you a few cases of its long-continued use:

1. My mother-in-law was very delicate and a great sufferer from malnutrition for eighteen years. Pure meat juice has been almost her sole reliance. She takes the juice from one pound a day, part in the morning and part in the evening.

2. A wealthy young man in this city had delirium tremens. About thirty ounces of meat juice was given daily for a long time on several occasions and without any unfavorable symptoms.

Never believe any statement made by a cocaine habitue. He would rather lie than go to the circus.

Recovery was each time very rapid.

3. Two typhoid patients; during their sickness, a period of six weeks, seven pounds of meat were used for the two brothers. Recovery rapid.

H. F. OSBORNE.

Newark, N. J.

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#### PRURITUS ANI.

For pruritus ani use Lloyd's thuja ointment.

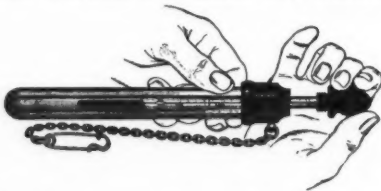
For venereal warts, apply Lloyd's tincture of thuja. For tonsillitis, alcohol 1 oz., water 3 oz. Mix. Direct: Hold a teaspoonful in mouth for five minutes every hour, patient reclining; then swallow slowly.

A. L. STIERS, M. D.  
Nemaha, Neb.

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#### THE FEVER THERMOMETER.

I have seen many a patient shudder and look askance at the clinical thermometer, and have noted with what satisfaction they see it immersed in water and rubbed dry with a clean cloth. Therefore, to me, the antiseptic thermometer-case devised by our friends, The Norwich Pharmacal Co., Norwich,



N. Y., is very interesting and I take pleasure in presenting it herewith.

This case, fitted out with a one-minute clinical thermometer, is sold for \$2.00. Descriptive literature and a complete price-list of thermometers and thermometer supplies may be obtained of the above-named firm.—Ed.

Ceaseless activity without any corresponding results characterizes the cocaine habit, when well established.

# AMONG The BOOKS

*Diet Lists and Sick-Room Dietary.*  
By Jerome B. Thomas, Jr., A. B., M. D.  
Published by W. B. Saunders, 1900.  
Price, \$1.50.

Mistakes of omission are not neglects, and this will happen to the best men and offices. Ever since the book in the title had been sent us for review it has been one among our reference books, and yet we unaccountably failed to review it, and recommend it to our readers. We do our best now to make our *amende honorable*. This second edition is the best for the physician, who rightly pays as strict attention to the *materia alimentaria* as to the *materia medica* proper, for his patient or convalescent. Here he will find detachable lists which he can leave with his patients who suffer from Albuminuria, Anemia, Constipation, Diabetes, Diarrhea, Dyspepsia, Fevers, Gout, Rheumatism, Obesity, Tuberculosis and other diseases.

Not less valuable are the directions for Rectal Alimentation. In every respect the physician will find this book a most valuable help to himself and patient.



*A Laboratory Handbook of Physiologic Chemistry and Urine-examination.*  
By Charles G. L. Wolf, M. D. 12mo

volume of 190 pages, fully illustrated. Philadelphia and London: W. B. Saunders & Co., 1901. Cloth, \$1.25, net.

Some books owe their excellency to their leaving out just such matters as can be spared and yet not stunting the knowledge we must have of the subjects they treat of. Of this character the book before us is. For him who has worked under an instructor in a laboratory, this book may be all that is needed. And if it should create a hunger for further knowledge the book is of still greater benefit.



One of the best of the Visiting Lists is that issued by *The Medical News* (Lea Bros., publishers), now many years before the profession and retaining its popularity in spite of numerous competitors. The reason is easily seen: It contains what the doctor finds it advisable to carry around with him in making his calls—a visiting list, simple, easily kept up, requiring the least possible trouble, showing at a glance the days when services were rendered; and the “memory-refreshers,” that save many a precious moment the doctor could ill afford to spend in hunting through his library, or in dusty pigeon-holes in his brain, to bring to light. The workmanship is of course perfect—it is Lea’s.

*Photographic Atlas of the Diseases of the Skin.* By George Henry Fox, A. M., M. D. Part VI. Pityriasis seborrhoica, chromophytosis, guttata, psoriasis gyrata, pityriasis diffusa, fibroma (?). Publishers, J. B. Lippincott, 1901. Price for each part, \$1.50.

There will be issued a series of eighty plates, which will make sixteen parts. Each plate is accompanied with a short description and besides these Dr. Fox gives with each part a succinct treatise on various dermatoses, which are very lucid, practical, and the treatment contains many valuable formulas of his own and other dermatologists. In the present part the doctor's treatise on eczema is very practical and excellent. One point, however, we wish to make for the benefit of the reader of these lines. The point is against the total negation of the possibility of harm from healing, or drying up of a long-standing dermatologic discharge. If there is such a thing as a "*vis medicatrix naturæ*" such a discharge is the manner of that "*vis*." Suppress it and you interfere with that venerable dame Nature. But if you open elsewhere in the body an artificial discharge, such as an old-fashioned fontanelle, or seton, you may effect a compromise with her, and not compromise your patient and perhaps not yourself either. Don't laugh at the old man who writes this. He is not an old fogey. We have found this part of the Atlas as excellent in every respect as we did the preceding parts.

*Tuberculosis, as a Disease of the Masses, and How to Combat it.* Prize Essay. By S. A. Knopf, M. D. Published by M. Tirestack, 168 W. 96 St., New York City. Single copies 25 cents.

This is a very valuable popularly

written essay that should find an extensive circulation. The language is very plain and yet attractive. The people ought to read it everywhere. It tells the truth in a kindly way and forces it home like a friend. The prize of this essay was awarded by the "International Congress to Combat Tuberculosis as a Disease of the Masses," which convened at Berlin, Germany, May 24 to 27, 1899, through a committee of most eminent men in the medical profession, who examined 81 essays sent in from all parts of the world and found this the most worthy of all. This fact speaks for itself, and he who reads this excellent essay will agree with the writer of these lines in his admiration of it for its adaptability as a popular counsellor against the most dire disease of the human race. Would to God we had a sanitary department in our national government whereto, as the author says: "State, county and city boards of health might look," for a unified law to guide medical and sanitary laws. At present we would urge this work on the attention of the many diverse medical and private sanitarians.

*A System of Physiologic Therapeutics.* Edited by S. Solis-Cohen, A. M., M. D. Climatology Vols. III and IV. By F. Parker Weber, and Guy Hinsdale. Illustrated with maps. Publishers, P. Blakiston's Son & Co., 1901.

The subject of climate therapy, both as remedial and prophylactic, is not very familiar to the average physician in this country. Our country is young and vast, and its wealth of salubrious climates for the invalid is very far from being thoroughly explored. European countries have been well explored and classified. The two volumes before us

Bleed for impeded nervous flow, in brain diseases, with labored breathing, gorged veins and congested face.—Briscoe.

Acute Endocarditis: Rest, small blisters between clavicle and nipple, and iodides.—Caton.

will give the physician information about climates and their adaptability for various invalids and convalescents, which he will not find anywhere so conveniently arranged in book form for study and reference. In volume third, part second, chapter first, there are descriptions of ocean climates and various sea voyages, which will prove of special use for chronic cases. But not all sea-coasts and not all sea voyages are adapted for all cases, and a discriminative study of them for individual cases is of the highest importance, and this volume is an excellent guide in this respect.

Volume fourth is devoted to climates in Africa, Asia, the Pacific Coast, South America, Central America, West India Islands, Canada, and the United States of America. A very useful study in this volume is part third, of climato-therapeutics, general and special therapeutics for patients in health resorts. As monographs these volumes are models of comprehensiveness and lucidity of description.

*A Reference Handbook of the Medical Sciences*, embracing the entire range of scientific and practical medicine and allied science. By various writers. A new edition completely rewritten. Edited by Albert H. Buck, M. D., New York City, Volume III. CHL—EQU. Illustrated by chromo-lithographs and 676 half tone and wood engravings. Publishers, Wm. Wood & Co., MDCCCL. Price, \$6.00.

This third volume keeps up well the expectation we entertained when we reviewed the first. There is not an article of importance or semi-importance but what it gives the latest about and illustration of it. We would mention as

specially remarkable the articles on chloroform narcosis, chorion, coelon (embryology), conjunctivitis, connective tissue, coughing (muscles), cranial nerves, ear and embryo. It is the finest reference book at present in the English language.

*The Physician and His Patient; or the Business and Social Relation which should exist between them.* By A. E. Lawrence, M. D., Coolville, O. \$6.00 per 100 copies, \$5.00 for any quantity beyond this.

In theologic practice there is a department called "Pastoral Theology," which teaches the minister of religion his social relation to the people. There ought to be a similar department in the study of medicine, to be called "Pastoral Medicine." This pamphlet of 48 pages by Dr. L. is well calculated to supply this need. It is written for the country practitioner and his client. The style is simple, and quaint in places, but it is full of facts and truths that the laity ought to know. If physicians would invest a few dollars in this little book, and freely and judiciously distribute it, it would profit them like the "bread cast upon the waters," which is apt to be "found after many days."

The people of this country are for the most part pleasant clients, but they little know what the physician's trials are, beyond "the waking up o' nights and turning out from the warm bed in the winter." These good people believe much, and are easily imposed upon by the quacks, and charlatans, and nostrum sellers, and gossips, and tell-tales, "*et id genus omne*." They need instruction about us, and we will be wise if we bring it to them.

In thoracic aneurism or tumor, a small bleeding relieves tension and aids iodides.—Briscoe.

With bronchitis, choking, right heart acting well, skin leaden, good tense pulse, do not bleed but give emetics.—Briscoe.

*Text-book of Medicine*, for Students and Practitioners. By Dr. Adolph Struempell. Third American edition. Translated from the thirteenth German edition by Drs. H. F. Vicker and P. C. Knapp, with editorial notes by F. C. Shattuck, all of Harvard University. 1213 pages, large octavo, closely printed, with 185 illustrations in the text and one plate. Publishers, D. Appleton & Co.

The book has long been before the medical profession, both in Europe, the American countries and Japan; and having attained its thirteenth edition in its own home, and the third in this country, shows its extensive appreciation. And there is an advantage in a certain respect of a work of this kind being written by a single author, like Struempell, who watches in current medical literature for the confirmation or refutation of, or addition to, the topics on which he treats in his book. In this way a good share of wholesome conservatism may be secured, which is always an excellent quality in a progressive author. As a text-book on Practice, Struempell may be taken as comprising the very best that Europe has to offer.

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*Photographic Atlas of the Diseases of the Skin*. By George H. Fox, A. M., M. D. Publishers, J. B. Lippincott Co. Parts IV and V.

Nos. I and III have been reviewed in the CLINIC. We are informed that the 80 plates, which will comprise more than 100 illustrations, will occur in the sixteen parts, at \$1.50 each, and sold by subscription only. The parts here in review contain the very valuable descriptions of anthrax, canities, carbuncles (with the last we wish to call attention to the remarkable anti-pus property of

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Human serum dissolves the blood corpuscles of all animals except the monkey.—Landois.

the echinacea angustifolia, which should be tried in this preëminently purulent disease), chloasma (here we wish to add, that it is a hereditary affection in families), chromophytosis, cicatrix, clavus, comedo, cornu cutaneum, dermatitis, d. traumatica, d. medicamentosa, d. venenata (here we wish to mention the sweet spirits of niter, pure or diluted, as an excellent lotion in dermatitis from poison ivy), d. calorica, which includes d. from excessive cold.

In the nosology and therapeutics of these affections Dr. Fox keeps the good midway between conservatism and over-progressiveness, and he can therefore be recommended safely as a guide in the labyrinthine deviations of dermatoses.

The plates of the numbers under review contain rosacea erythematosa, alopecia areata, psoriasis nummulata, pityriasis circinata, pemphigus, sycosis, scrofuloderma, syphiloderma papulosquamosum, eczema papulosum and morphea.

The highest praise will not be too much for the natural accuracy of these plates. The short descriptions with each plate are also excellent.

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*A Laboratory Course in Bacteriology*. For the use of Medical, Agricultural, and Industrial Students. By Frederic P. Gorham, A. M. 12 mo, 198 pages, 97 illustrations. Philadelphia and London: W. B. Saunders & Co., 1901. Cloth, \$1.25, net.

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*Vice, Its Friends and Its Foes*. By E. C. Walker, 244 W. 143d St., New York City. Price, 15 cents.

The gist of this pamphlet is the recommendation of abolishing the marriage contract as a cure for prostitution.

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Uncomplicated mitral regurgitation, failing compensation, with engorged heart and hemoptysis, call for venesection.—Briscoe.



# Condensed QUERIES Answered

## PLEASE NOTE.

While the editors make replies to these queries as they are able, they are very far from wishing to monopolize the stage, and would be pleased to hear from any reader who can furnish further and better information. Moreover, we would urge those seeking advice to report the results, whether good or bad. In all cases please give the number of the query when writing anything concerning it. Positively no attention paid to anonymous letters.

## ANSWERS TO QUERIES.

Reply to Query 2490: — "Powder stains." Hydrogen peroxide, pricked in often enough, will remove them; but it is tedious for the physician, painful and annoying to the patient. Why not use what at once and for all time does the work? In 35 years' experience I have had no failure.

Aseptically cleanse the surface, then apply quickly a good recently prepared fly-blister; leave it until the cuticle is very red and livid, remove in six to eighteen hours, just before the blister begins to rise; cleanse carefully without rubbing, and cover with an emollient until the inflammation subsides, then cosmolin until desquamation takes place, when all the powder-stains will be gone. If the eyelids are involved place the patient on his face, close the eyes tightly, apply adhesive strips to the lids to hold them shut, and cover the lids and all, using care to preserve the lashes and brows. Do this and be happy!

G. H. ROGERS, M. D.

Spivey, Kans.

Report on Query: — "Gonorrhea." Our case of gonorrheal rheumatism did splendidly after I increased the dose of

calcium sulphide. He has been attending his school for three weeks. The limb is still swollen, especially after a day in the school room. I think the knee will not be stiff. Thank you very much for your help.

R. P., Texas.

I am much pleased to hear of your success. Congratulate you. It might be well to support that limb with a flannel bandage, or even with an elastic stocking.—Ed.

Would also add a word in regard to Query 2707 in sample copy received, in regard to Morphinism. I have found B. Keith & Co., N. Y., Con. Tr. Avena Sativa, a specific in two cases.

DR. J. W. B. HILL.

Delphi, N. Y.

I have used avena with benefit and believe its action is due to nuclein.—Ed.

Report on Query:—"Phlegmasia Dolens." Before your advice reached me the lady had improved so much that I made no change. The alkaloids and antisept-

tic douches did the work. She is now up and attending to housework.

G. W., Texas.

I am very glad indeed to hear of your fine success. Good boy! Congratulate your patients on their excellent judgment in the selection of a doctor.—Ed.

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Report on Query:—I have received the "Treatment of the Sick" and "Shaller's Guide;" and now I cannot see how I ever got along without them. Every physician should have them. They save enough time in a short while to pay double their cost; they are so simple and to the point that one can get what he wants in an instant.

My case of Xerostomia is improving nicely, gaining flesh and strength. The spells return every three weeks but each is lighter. I still have him on Triple Arsenates, pilocarpine and zinc phosphide, with apocynin. His worst trouble is in breathing, which worries him. Occasionally he takes a long breath, stooping over to extend it.

J. M., Indian Territory.

The only thing I see to do in this case of yours, beyond what you are doing already, is to strengthen his respiration; which you can do by adding atropine valerianate, from one to three granules, to each dose of the other remedies you are giving.—Ed.

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Reply to Query 1947:—"Warts." I would like to give an extract from my experience on the "warty" proposition. With three years' hospital experience and two and a half in private practice, in a portion of the city where warts are prolific, I have reduced my method of handling them to the following simple routine: Take a small pair of curved forceps—fine-pointed—and stir up the wart or warts thoroughly; apply a 1 per cent or 2 per cent solution of cocaine. After one minute apply straight formaldehyde. Repeat twice daily. If the

Heart-pain from pericarditis: Leeches over the cardiac region, with a full dose of calomel.—Latham.

wart is on the glans penis, allow the wart to remain exposed five minutes in a drying draught. In the summer I place the part in the draught of an electric fan, otherwise I place a palm leaf fan in the hands of the patient with instructions to dry thoroughly. Over the part I then place a dry pledget of cotton, and inform the patient that under no circumstances must he allow the part to become moist, but apply fresh cotton. After a few applications you can use formaldehyde without cocaine, and without further pain. This simple method has never failed in my hands to remove these annoying excrescences.

GEO. B. THOMPSON, B. S., M. D.  
Hoyle, O. T.

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In answer to Query 2534:—"Cata-ract," advise him to use *Cineraria Maritima* (succus), prepared by Luyties Pharmacy Co., St. Louis, Mo., and be gratified; also report.

C. D. CRUTCHER, M. D.  
Fort Benton, Mont.

Webster mentions the instillation of this juice, without endorsing it.

In Jousset's Practice, the editor, Archagouni, interpolates this note: "Instillation of succus cineraria maritima does not seem to justify the favorable action attributed to it. Clinical verifications of responsible ophthalmologists have only a negative value."

We have been unable to find anything else referring to this remedy, which is not mentioned in the U. S. Dispensatory. Possibly the benefits from its use were due to the accompanying massage.—Ed.

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Report on Query 2321:—The patient has not improved on the treatment recommended. On withdrawing the catheter I find the tip full of semen and pus, which the patient says is the same as the matter discharged from the pimples when opened. There has never been

Chorea: Acid forms of arsenic excel in efficacy the alkaline like Fowler's solution.—Farre.

tenderness or inflammation. In every other way the patient is healthy. Twice in a month he has an emission during sleep, always followed next day by a pimple on face or back.

H. A., Nebraska.

Suppose you give internally cantharidin three granules a day, cautiously raising the dose until slight symptoms of irritability of the bladder are manifested, then keeping just below this dose and continuing. You thus get the maximum tonic effect of this remedy. Locally use instead of Euarol, iron tannate, beginning with one grain to the ounce of warm water and increasing or decreasing the strength so as to keep below the point of producing irritation. Keep the bowels regular also as you have been doing. I thank you for reporting the result and trust you will let us know the further history of this very interesting case.—ED.

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Reply to Query 2582:—If S. W. S. will write to the American Wood Pulp Co., 2169 Washington St., Boston, Mass., he can find Dr. Tracy's splint material. Dr. Tracy is almost a classmate of mine, graduating from Harvard one year before me, and I am glad to say that I have found his plaster splint material of use in many cases. Not being an enthusiast, or perhaps not being so well up in it as Dr. Tracy, my success has been limited to its use for small splints, while I was unsuccessful when trying to immobilize the knee or other big joints.

Reply to Query 2523:—I would advise brother C. B. to use Helonin compound made by the Schlotterbeck & Foss Co.,

Portland, Me. The preparation is practically a glycerole of nelonias, senecio gracilis and avena sativa, and it has helped me to cure many cases of dysmenorrhea, especially in young women, and especially those cases where the pain is hardest before the flow starts. I give one teaspoonful in very hot water at 10 a. m., 4 p. m. and at bedtime, for one week before period, increasing the doses to four, five and six daily for the last two days. If the case is very obstinate I prescribe the remedy for an entire month, and after that a few months' treatment as first indicated will generally do the work. Of course the general condition must be looked out for and treated as required.

H. J. ACHARD, M. D.

Roselle, Ill.

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Reply to Query 2627:—"X-Ray Burns." The query gives no information as to the static machine and the size of the coil. The latter will explain the burn. In Cincinnati the static machine is frequently seen in doctors' offices and often used for X-ray purposes. Can B. M. H. give us further information?

A. W. RINGER, M. D.

Cincinnati, O.

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Reply to Query 2628:—"Waterbrash." I am interested, being half Georgian; and my first sweetheart married another fellow in Georgia—good excuse for cutting the doctor-bills short. Stop all starchy food and give that poor liver and pancreas time to catch up. Give a little brown stale toast with her broiled steak. I like the Saline Laxative better than the granules in these cases.

CONRAD E. COOK, M. D.

Shawnee, Okla.

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# QUERIES.

QUERY 2779:—"Sexual Subjects." Where can I obtain information on the means of preventing conception, and of inducing menstruation when the day has passed, the delay being probably due

to pregnancy? I have never produced abortion though often asked, and know of no drugs that will accomplish this purpose. There are some cases when I would be glad to help, sickly women

Heart-pain from structural disease: Give arsenic iodide gr. 1-67 three to six times a day.

Acute attacks of pain in heart: Glonoin rapidly repeated; atropine and cactus to follow.

with large families where another pregnancy would endanger the mother's life. I am losing patients because I refuse to aid them in such matters. Vaginal pessaries and womb shields are utterly unreliable.

S. J., California.

The subjects on which you ask are fully treated in the book on "Sexual Hygiene." Excuse me, Doctor, for saying so but there are some things worse than losing a family or two. There is a loss of self-respect. If you can't make your living in the practice of medicine without doing such things as you speak of, you had better get out of the practice at once. Here is my rule Doctor: "Never do a thing you are not willing to publish in the newspapers." Anything which is not good enough for publicity is too low for me to engage in.—Ed.

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QUERY 2780:—"Varicocele." Man, 25, moderate left varicocele, constipated, two emissions monthly, otherwise healthy.

A. P., Texas.

Let the man wear a well-fitting suspensory bandage. Relieve his constipation with Waugh's Laxative granules. Cure the prostatic irritability with Euarol, and give berberine one grain a day.—Ed.

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QUERY 2781:—"Neuroses." I want something that will straighten out the neurasthenic kinks of a seven-year-old boy, with constant twitching of the face and eyes.

G. C., Kentucky.

This boy ought to have his eyes examined and fitted with glasses. You had better examine his rectum and genital apparatus for reflex irritation. Keep his bowels easy and moderate

A teaspoonful of oil of cedar, taken to induce abortion, caused violent convulsions within half an hour.

irritability by giving macrotin and cicutine to effect.—Ed.

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QUERY 2782:—"Sexuality." I am very much interested in the articles on "Love and Sexuality," and wish to see what remedy the lady offers for moral obliquity. Sexually speaking of these times, it looks as if there never was an age when there was a greater amount of sexual depravity than now. The sexual organs seem to be taking full control of the average pair.

W. T., Kansas.

Possibly we see and hear more about these things than we ought, but some observant student of history remarked that the middle ages were characterized mainly by the state of continual and excessive priapism. My own impression after a very extensive reading of history, covering every age and country, is that the world is constantly growing better and that such matters are more and more dominated by reason.—Ed.

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QUERY 2783:—"Constipation." Woman, eats little, has indigestion, bowels move only when forced, on going to bed begins to hiccough and belch until she vomits, when she can rest.

N. J. W., Mississippi.

Empty this woman by the free use of Saline Laxative, with colonic flushing. It will probably be a tough proposition. Then keep her bowels regular with Waugh's Anticonstipation granules, beginning in the morning and giving one every half hour until the bowels open. See that she eats proper food, in a proper manner, chewing it thoroughly, and forbid all cold drinks with the meals. Abdominal massage would be useful.—Ed.

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QUERY 2784:—"Urinalysis." How do the so-called water-doctors diagnose all

Heart-pain from aortic disease or atheroma: If iodide fails to give relief, give arsenic.—Latham.

cases by examining the urine? I sure want to know how it is done.

M. R., Arkansas.

The best thing for your purpose is a little book by Yarbrough called "Hints in Practical Urinalysis," which you can receive free of charge by sending to Frederick Stearns & Co., Detroit, telling them the CLINIC sent you.—Ed.

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QUERY 2785:—"Urinalysis." I want the shortest, quickest, and most concise work published on urinalysis.

E. P., Illinois.

Send to Frederick Stearns & Co., Detroit, Mich. for Yarbrough's Urinalysis. If it is not what you want, tell us wherein it fails and we will look up something else.—Ed.

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QUERY 2786:—"Puerperal Septicemia." Woman, 20, confined in October, persistent headache during pregnancy, severe post-partum hemorrhage, puerperal fever on ninth day, fever gradually declined, pain ceased but recurred with pain in back and left calf, leg swelling. I am now douching and packing uterus and vagina, giving Dosimetric Triad and calcium sulphide. The pulse runs low towards morning.

G. W., Texas.

Possibly there is some morbid matter still occupying the uterus. If so, curette it away. Increase your calcium sulphide to full saturation and note whether the kidneys are excreting the full amount of solids. If not, add Boldine to your excellent treatment. If under this the leg should not improve, substitute calcium iodized in full doses; in fact it would be a good addition at present.—Ed.

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QUERY 2787:—"Alkaloids." In my country practice a patient expects a big bottle for his money.

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There is great benefit from colonic flushing in typhoid fever, though it is rarely mentioned.

Can you make me out a list of granules which would correspond with the crude drugs I am now using?

Please send treatment for renal calculi and cystitis.

G. W., Ohio.

There is no difficulty whatever in dissolving the granules in water so as to make a teaspoonful dose. You can color them with the carmine granules and sweeten with saccharine.

Suppose you take a price-list and mark it in your own selection of granules in accordance with what you use, putting one X opposite those you would like to try, XX by those you must have, XXX by those of which you would use the greatest quantity. I will, with pleasure, then go over your list and make such suggestions as my experience warrants.

For renal calculi I would recommend arbutin, and either benzoic acid or lithium benzoate according to the nature of the calculus.—Ed.

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QUERY 2788:—"Rheumatism." Rheumatism of right knee, hip and wrist, two months in bed, muscular spasms, constant pain, worse at night; negro woman of little intellect.

R. H., Texas.

Give one colchicine granule every hour until it begins to act on the bowels, or to nauseate, then stop for the day. Give one lithia salicylate granule every fifteen minutes except when the patient is asleep. Regulate the diet carefully, give plenty of water, dress in wool, and you will get excellent results.—Ed.

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QUERY 2789:—"Gastritis." Farmer, 18, overcome by heat last summer, drank inordinately of cold water; anemic, pulse 50, temp. 97, can scarcely walk or eat, constant salivation and gastric catarrh,

Heart-pain from local cardiovascular disease: Flying blisters or belladonna plasters over the heart.—Latham.



headache, dizzy on sudden movement, momentary blindness, hungry but can't eat for pyrosis.

Fed four times a day, rare eggs, Mellin's Food, baked toast, Bovinine, Pepsin, Caroid, and sodium phosphate; with sodium bicarbonate and sulphocarbolate in hot water; Triple Arsenates with Nuclein, salt baths and rubs, lard inunction, castor oil for constipation.

Your CLINIC gets better and better. Where can I get the De Vilbiss atomizer? X., Iowa.

Your treatment seems unusually good, and if it fails I should change to the following: Limit the diet exclusively to hot skimmed milk, perfectly fresh butter-milk, or junket, of either four ounces to be taken every four hours night and day, the patient to occupy a full half hour in consuming four ounces. One-half hour before each meal let him take copper arsenite gr. 1-250. If constipation occurs let him have a granule of podophyllin at bedtime and a sufficient dose of Saline Laxative in cold water on rising. Let him carry a box of compound manganese in his pocket, and whenever pyrosis affects him chew up one of the tablets and swallow it, repeating every five minutes until completely relieved. The diet can be enlarged cautiously if it relieves him. You can obtain the De Vilbiss atomizer by writing to F. S. Betz & Co. of this city.—Ed.

QUERIES 2790 and 2791:—"Pharyngitis." Suggest treatment for chronic sore throat and deafness; throat always sore, slight congestion, eustachians open. "Earache." Young lady has earache, no congestion or adenoids, has ached for years summer and winter, no noise in head.

A. T., Missouri.

For the sore throat I would advise the use of Euarol with the atomizer

In scarlatina, zinc sulphocarbolate is specific, harmless; give throughout as antiseptic.—Price.

two or three times a day, giving internally collinsonin three granules before each meal and six at bedtime, increased to double this dose if no improvement results in a week.

I have found relief from earache, first, by filling the ear with glycerin over night, then washing it out with warm water and carefully drying the ear next morning; second, by dissolving five to ten granules of aconitine in a few drops of warm water and dropping into the ear; third, by giving pilocarpine enough to cause slight sweating.—Ed.

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QUERY 2792:—"Phthisis." Woman, 45, coughs, emaciated, slight fever, chronic catarrh. Is the sputa herewith sent tuberculous?

C. C., Indiana.

The report shows that this is a case of chronic pneumonia upon which tuberculosis has been ingrafted, confirming your diagnosis in every respect.—Ed.

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QUERY 2793:—"Cataract." I suffer from cataract and can read but little, but would not miss the CLINIC though its reading imposes quite a task on me. This is not a compliment but simply a proof how sincerely I appreciate your faithful exertions for the advance of medical science.

Is there any recent report concerning cineraria maritima in opacity of the lens or cornea?

E. G., California.

It is a compliment indeed from such men as you, that you find the CLINIC sufficiently interesting to read it in spite of difficulties. No recent report has appeared on cineraria maritima. The best idea I have seen on the treatment of these cases was that in a paper by Dr. Walling published some years

Alkaloids are sometimes best: More uniform in strength and action, and more convenient.—Shields.

ago in the CLINIC, in which he recommended electro-massage and described cases greatly benefited by this treatment. As to cineraria my impression is that the only effect is due to the minute quantity of iodine it contains.—ED.

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QUERY 2794:—"Melancholy." Maiden, 23, healthy for six years, has lost interest in life and society; has indefinite uneasiness at base of brain, becoming a severe pain at times, when she screams with the distress, better up than lying down, sometimes walks in the yard moaning and screaming; opiates and sedatives have little effect, after some hours it subsides. It recurs at irregular intervals without relation to menses, hunger or coffee. The bowels, heart and kidneys are normal; she eats ordinary food irregularly and between meals, is thin and pale, menses normal. She is not crazy during the pains; she is not hysterical though very nervous and a little peculiar, not a drug-fiend or a pervert.

A. B., California.

The case strikes me as being probably one of self-abuse, for while the diet is improper it does not seem sufficient to account for the condition alone. I would approve highly of your treatment and simply add to it one granule of cicutine hydrobromate and three of cypripedin, four times a day, doubling the dose at bedtime if necessary, keeping the bowels clear and aseptic. If you think there is possibility of my being right as to the cause, apply cantharidal collodion in such a way as to render this cause inoperative for a week or two.—ED.

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QUERY 2795:—"Cancer of Stomach." I wish to test nuclein in ulcer or possible cancer of the stomach of over a year's duration.

J. S., Nebraska.

In scarlatina, digitalin lowers fever, sustains weak heart, and combats septic toxemia.—Price.

Saline Laxative would answer in this case. I have obtained good results from washing out the stomach, from the use of very small doses of copper arsenite gr. 1-1000 every hour through the day, from the use of condurango in some cases, and from the use of clam juice as a diet.—ED.

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QUERY 2796:—"Goiter." A woman, pregnant, has goiter, enlarging rapidly. What is best to do?

A. W., Wisconsin.

The application of iodine by cataphoresis I believe to be the best of all remedies for goiter. Possibly you would find from suprarenal extract or adrenalin better effects. Write to Armour & Co. of this city and P. D. & Co. for literature.—ED.

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QUERY 2797:—"Fitting Glasses." Tell me a reliable work which will teach me to fit glasses.

S. S., Illinois.

You will find what you want in Davis' "Refraction of the Eye," published by the McMillan Company; or "Refraction and How to Refract," by Thorington, published by Blakiston; also Tiffany's "Anomalies of Refraction," published by the Hudson-Kimberly Publishing Co. All of these have been "noticed" in the CLINIC.—ED.

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QUERY 2798:—"Acne." What will cure persistent facial acne? Everything has failed.

C. J., New York.

You evidently haven't "Treatment of the Sick" or you wouldn't talk about failing to cure acne. Here's your line: It may be due to constipation and auto-toxemia, or it may be due to urethral hyperesthesia, due to causes unnecessary

Bleed in congested headaches.—Briscoe.  
Do not use nasal sprays too universally, too often, or too long.—Ray.

to mention. These things seen to, give berberine enough to contract the capillaries, and paint the lumps with solution of chromic acid as strong as can be borne without taking off the hide.—Ed.

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QUERY 2799:—"Opium Habit." What is the best way to administer the phosphates in the opium habit?

I. S., Illinois.

The best way to use the phosphates in the opium habit is to get a bottle of Melachol, and give a teaspoonful in water every two hours.—Ed.

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QUERY 2800:—"Chilblains." Can you tell me what will relieve the itching and discomfort of chilblains?

C. R., Illinois.

Nothing I have ever used equaled carbolic ointment, thirty grains to the ounce.—Ed.

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QUERY 2801:—"Stomatitis." A patient last year had scurvy, badly, excessive salivation, ulcers of mouth for two months. Since recovery she has had a very sour taste which is increasing. No food has its natural taste. Gums are sound. Neither alkalies or antiseptics afford relief.

A. A., Maryland.

There are two remedies I would suggest in this condition. Firstly, Ringer has strongly advocated minute doses of arsenic in similar affections, say, copper arsenite gr. 1-250 before meals and at bedtime. Second, in some singular affections of the mouth relief has been obtained from zinc phosphide, gr. 1-6 four times a day, presumably from its nutritive effect on the nerve centers. The bowels should of course be kept clear and aseptic.—Ed.

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QUERY 2802:—"Traumatic Appendicitis." Can you refer me to any recent

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Oxygen inhalations have been used with success in croup.—Hagenbach-Burckhardt.

compilation on appendicitis, giving the frequency of traumatism as a cause?

N. T., Kansas.

In Warren Gould's International Text-Book of Surgery, Vol. Second, page 397, we find: "Traumatism by a foreign body may be the primary cause of the inflammation (of appendicitis); but this is not of common occurrence."

—Ed.

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QUERY 2803:—"Pruritus." The vague description I gave you of my ailments was not intended to call out assistance, but since your great heart has prompted you to give it, I will be more explicit.

I am very deaf—sequel of nasal pharyngeal catarrh of almost lifelong standing, the enemy still holding the fort. My right ear discharges thick fetid pus semi-occasionally. In childhood I had a humor of the scalp, calling for frequent scratching, and still have occasional reminders of that delightful feeling. I have no dandruff, neither am I bald-headed.

Nor is this all: The conduct of this invincible, microscopic bacterial usurper exhibits very prominent materialistic tendencies. Not content with his doings at the superior extremity of my anatomy, he stealthily migrates to the nether extremity of the alvine canal, takes felonious possession thereof, where from his concealed position he pours out his vials of itching wrath on all the surrounding territory.

About this time you begin to realize that I am badly rattled. Nevertheless my condition naturally brings to mind and inclines me to commiserate the afflictions of David of old, who on the eve of his demise was besieged with the most unique and tempting of restoratives, but to no avail. If the same means adopted in behalf of that distinguished Israelite were vouchsafed me now, the veteran promoter of connubial felicity would not even nod thanks in return, much less rise up respectfully.

I know my case is not a good one on

Creosote and its derivatives increase the liability to pulmonary hemorrhages.—Huggard.

which to build a reputation, but it will not be detrimental, as one could not reasonably expect a physical rejuvenation in a kid whose trespasses and sins date back three-fourths of a century.

S. H., Wisconsin.

After a long personal experience with pruritus I would strongly urge you to abjure coffee, and limit your diet as closely to the vegetarian as you possibly can. As regards the next item of your long catalogue, get a copy of "Sexual Hygiene," and I am sure you would find benefit from it, as well as interest in its reading. I must reject your plea of age. Why, you are nothing but a boy; and have no right to retire from active service either in the field of medicine or that of Venus.

Arsenic sulphide would doubtless stop the suppuration in the ear, but would increase the debility at the other extremity. Attack the catarrh, however, by the use of Euarol in the oil atomizer. It has given such wonderful service that my faith in it increases daily.—Ed.

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QUERY 2804:—"Rheumatism." Does the A. A. Co. make granules of Aspirin for the treatment of rheumatism? My grandchild, 14, has an acute attack and salicylates do not agree.

H. C., Pennsylvania.

Aspirin is too bulky a dose for granules. You will find it advertised in the CLINIC pages, and had best obtain it directly from the importers. It is a good rheumatic remedy and agrees well with the stomach. If you use Schering's chemically pure sodium salicylate you will not find it disagree with the stomach.—Ed.

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QUERY 2805:—"Sciatica." Woman, 50, weight 180, good health, hearty eater, no history of neuralgia, rheumatism or

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In scarlatina, use atropine to bring out delayed eruption.—Price.

syphilis. Since December she has pain in her hip and thigh, extending to the ankle, worse on motion, now along the sciatic nerve, no fever or other disturbance except acute indigestion; constant dull aching, worse at night or in damp cold weather.

C. W., Tennessee.

Place a small fly-blister over the sacro-sciatic notch on the affected side. Give the lady rhus tox, a granule every four hours, rapidly increased to one every half hour until relief or rhus effects appear. Keep her bowels clear and aseptic in the meantime, and give cypripedin three granules four times a day as a nerve sedative.—Ed.

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QUERY 2806:—"Uterine Fibroid." How is calcium iodized used in the treatment of fibroid tumor of the uterus?

D. F. K., Oklahoma.

I really don't know, Doctor. If used, I judge it should be given pushed to full effect, that is, until the eyes begin to water, then keep as close to this point as you can.—Ed.

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QUERY 2807:—"Dysmenorrhea." Lady, 42, fat, healthy, good appetite, bowels regular, only pregnancy twenty years ago, has dysmenorrhea, controlled only by hypos of morphine and atropine; pain always in right ovary, radiating up, down and to back; chronic salpingitis and ovaritis, no metritis, menses scanty.

N. B. K., Egypt.

Keep the lady's bowels regular with a sufficient morning dose of Saline Laxative, or better still with colchicine if she is full-blooded, giving from one to three granules before meals, singly, enough to move the bowels freely once a day. For the paroxysm give her helonin and anemonin three granules each, and macrotin six granules, to-

Volland places the natural temperature of a consumptive at 97.2; 98.4 being pyrexia.

gether every four hours, beginning two days before the expected flow and increasing the dose to every two hours when the pains begin.—Ed.

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QUERY 2808:—"Pyuria." Man, 56, heavy feeder of rich food, passes about a pint of urine in twenty-four hours, frequent micturition, pain at end of penis, vesical and rectal tenesmus, temp. 100.

H. G., Minnesota.

The presence of pus and bacteria indicates an infection of the urinary tract. The deficiency of phosphates and chlorides is notable, especially the former, which would contra-indicate Urotropin. I would advise for this case arbutin fifteen grains a day, well-diluted, the bowels to be kept regular with a sufficient dose of Saline Laxative. In all probability dilation of anal sphincter would prove effective here.—Ed.

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QUERIES 2809 and 2810:—"Enuresis." A lady is affected with bed-wetting. What is the best treatment?

"Quinsy." Is salicylic acid the best remedy for tonsillitis? On what should I leave the case?

Z. R. M., Illinois.

Give three granules cantharidin one hour apart, between supper and bedtime; gradually increasing the dose until you get the desired effect, but stop at the slightest indication of irritation of the bladder.

In tonsillitis leave the patient on guaiac.—Ed.

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QUERY 2811:—"Amenorrhea." Wife, 27, four miscarriages in two years, weight 170, height 5 ft. 6 in.; always regular; since fattening a year ago flow almost stopped, excessively nervous and blue at periods, with headache; pelvic

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In scarlatina, give veratrine to prevent threatened convulsions.—Price.

organs normal; formerly had dysmenorrhea, electricity increased flow slightly.

F. S., New York.

This is a case for sanguinarine, three granules before each meal and at bedtime. When the menstrual epoch approaches, add to this podophyllin in like doses; but if she is full-blooded or uricemic, instead of the latter give colchicine enough to keep the bowels loose. Do this for one month; then, if not relieved, add potassium permanganate during the menstrual week. But if her complexion is sallow and muddy, with the skin circulation sluggish, give also aluvin three granules four times a day during the menstrual intervals. Buckley's Uterine Tonic is contra-indicated in this case, the hyoscyamine checking the flow.—Ed.

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QUERY 2812:—"Melancholy." Bachelor, 30, history of rheumatism three years ago, followed by periods of depression, melancholy, ringing ears, photopsia, phosphaturia, nervous tension, mist before eyes, inability to fix thoughts, headache, very marked indigestion, gastro-intestinal catarrh, obstinate constipation, flatulence, appetite good but food causes distress, almost impotent, urethra hypersensitive; thin and weak, feeble heart, insomnia and frightful dreams. Strychnine intensifies the symptoms.

E. H., Nebraska.

This case will recover on careful treatment. Regulate his bowels by a hepatic eclectic tablet at bedtime, with a dose of Saline Laxative in the morning. Carefully regulate his diet and his mode of eating, keeping him a little hungry all the time. Bring up his strength with Triple Arsenates and Nuclein one or two tablets every two hours through the day. Inject a few drops of Eurol into the prostatic urethra

Volland confines consumptives to bed as long as fever exists; and forbids alcohol.



once a day. This ought to be taken one week before beginning the arsenates, which will then agree with him as they did not before.—Ed.

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QUERY 2813:—"Laryngitis." I have had laryngitis for years, voice almost lost, treatment relieves only temporarily. Would nuclein benefit me? The slightest exposure causes fresh cold. Subject to chilly or nervous shocks, mind affected. I am 50, and no account except to stay in and burn fuel.

M. H., Missouri.

What you want Doctor, is Euarol with the oil atomizer, which should be used every day two or three times. We have no literature on nuclein which we could now send out, and I do not see how it could be of benefit to you except as a general tonic.—Ed.

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QUERY 2814:—"Headache." Woman, 22, healthy, has dull constant headache, band about head; preceded by sprain-like pains in wrists, relieved by salicylates; urine normal; properly fitted with glasses.

G. S., Ohio.

First, see whether this woman is eliminating enough solids through her kidneys; next, whether her bowels are properly regulated; third, whether she is eating all right. These three items attended to, my conviction is that the headache will disappear; but if not, I would advise a combination of iodides with cicutine hydrobromate in full doses.—Ed.

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QUERY 2815:—"Septicemia." Man, 58, gonorrhea and cystitis since 17, never urinated painlessly in that time. Pleuropneumonia two years ago, followed by black blisters over body, then lameness in both knees, back and heels; pericarditis with effusion; now has lumbar pain,

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In typhoid fever colonic flushing relieves constipation, diarrhea and fever.—Shields.

bladder irritable, more at night, meatus contracted, pain in prostate; takes codeine daily; weight 260, digestion poor, bowels loose, sexual power unimpaired.

X. L. C., Massachusetts.

There is a systemic infection here with the gonococcus, and the manifestations described, including the pericarditis and blisters, were due to this miserable little beast. I should advise saturating him with calcium or arsenic sulphide. Treat the cystitis by giving him one gram of arbutin a day for a week or two, and especially get rid of that codeine as quickly as possible. This will be the stumbling block, but by the aid of hyoscyamine, hyoscine and arbutin, the vesical irritation may be sufficiently palliated. Push the sulphide to full saturation and continue it two or three weeks.—Ed.

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QUERY 2816:—"Vitiligo." A mother, 55, poor health for years, has on body, arms, legs, irregular white patches, smooth, not elevated, with occasional slight burning, unaffected skin contrasts by darkness. She also has diabetes mellitus.

A. M., Washington.

If on the margins of the white patches the skin is darker, the affection is vitiligo; pathology unknown, treatment ineffective, affection harmless. If the white patches are anesthetic it would be leprous.

For the diabetes I would advise strontium lactate, 60 grains a day, with the ordinary diet. I have had excellent results from it. She must be richly nourished.—Ed.

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QUERY 2817:—"Mother's Friend." A patient who had had difficult labors accomplished the last in an hour and a half without distress. "Mother's Friend"

In scarlatina, for dropsy or convulsions late in the attack, give pilocarpine.—Price.

was used. Is the credit due this preparation?

A. B., Illinois.

I have personally attended a woman with three confinements, having to use the forceps each time. The fourth required Prof. Parvin and two other doctors, and was far worse than any preceding. The fifth time I was engaged, and here was my opportunity to make a reputation; but the blamed kid was born before I got there, the mother having an almost painless labor of less than an hour. Had "Mother's Friend" been used, it would have obtained credit, but nothing whatever had been employed that could possibly have in any way occasioned the easy labor.

I don't know what "Mother's Friend" is, but believe the Bradfield Regulator Company is by no means a mother's friend. It is evidently an ointment which they advertise, and we all know that cold cream or cod-liver oil, or almost any old kind of oil, rubbed in in the manner described, gives the same relief and you don't have to pay a dollar for it either. I would simply use cold cream prepared with rose for the purpose mentioned.—Ed.

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QUERY 2818:—"Alkalometry." What is the difference between alkaloidal medication and homeopathic treatment? Is alkalometry simply a branch of homeopathy or allopathy? These things are asked me by neighboring physicians.

J. L., Wisconsin.

Alkaloidal Medication is not a branch of either homeopathy or allopathy. It is simply the furnishing of exact and uniform remedial agents, in absolute purity and precision of dose. It is for the physician to make that use of them which he thinks best. If you desire to

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In scarlatina, brucine is a valuable heart-tonic, for young children.—Price.

use them in the homeopathic manner you have definite, exact active principles on which to base your therapeutics. So also if you use them on any other system. As developed in France and in this country the usual method of employing these medicinal agents consists in the repeated exhibition of very small doses until the exact effect desired has been obtained. For instance, if we find the skin white and shrunken, the blood forcibly driven in and engorging the internal organs, we may give atropine in rapidly repeated doses until the intense vasomotor spasm of the cutaneous capillaries has been unlocked and the blood restored to the skin. I hardly know what system you would put this under, but to me it seems simply the system of common sense.—Ed.

✽

QUERY 2819:—"Prostatitis." Man, 60, very weak, mentally and in nerves, due wholly to prostatitis with daily seminal losses for many years, following repeated gonorrheas and early indulgence.

W. C., Massachusetts.

Use Euarol and Protargol locally; give him Nuclein and Triple Arsenates in full doses as general tonics; and cautiously add cantharidin, possibly five granules a day being enough to give tone to the genitourinary tissues. Keep the dose carefully under the irritative point. Keep his bowels clear and aseptic.—Ed.

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QUERY 2820:—"Gall-stones." A woman has gall-stones with deep jaundice; passed many calculi with temporary relief. What about Boldine?

J. B., Texas.

We have exhausted completely our supply of Boldine, hence there will be some delay as we have to im-

For albuminuria occurring in the convalescence of scarlatina, give iron.—Price.

port it. Please, Doctor, don't wait for it, but give the lady pilocarpine enough to make her sweat and relieve the itching, then put her on sodium succinate five grains, and dioscorein three granules, each four times a day, with plenty of water to drink; and I am sure you will make an impression on the disease before the Boldine has time to reach you.—Ed.

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QUERY 2821:—"Drug Habits." Tell me what you can of the treatment of drug habits, and especially that of cocaine?

H. M., Iowa.

I send you pamphlet on the morphine habit which gives full particulars. As to cocaine, it is very difficult to cure this habit, because cocaine is a soul-killer; and a confirmed user never wants to be cured. If he really does, all that is necessary is to shut him up for a month where he can't get it, and keep his bowels clear and aseptic.—Ed.

✽

QUERY 2822:—"Headache." A little wife, 40, nervous, has severe menstrual headaches at beginning or end of menses; regular, uterus slightly prolapsed; coaltars make her weak and nervous.

O. S., Indiana.

Suppose you give this lady cypripedin, three granules three times a day in the intervals, and when the headache occurs, if it does, add anemonin a granule every half hour until relief. The bowels should of course be kept quite regular. The diet should be carefully arranged and the question of coffee taken into serious consideration.—Ed.

✽

QUERY 2823:—"Diphtheria." I am using calcium iodized in diphtheria with pretty fair success. If there is any better treatment let me have the benefit.

W. B., Texas.

Lavage is indicated in diarrhea from excessive gastric mucus secretion.—Spivak.

In diphtheria give calcium sulphide to full saturation, treat the throat energetically with peroxide or chlorine, and above all regulate the hygiene of the house and its premises and see to the drinking water.—Ed.

✽

QUERY 2824:—"Diabetes." A patient passes much urine, loaded with sugar and some albumin. What treatment would you suggest?

L. H., Michigan.

Send to Mr. Harris for literature on Eulixine. I have seen reports on its use which indicate that it is too valuable to be neglected.—Ed.

✽

QUERY 2825:—"Chorea." I want to use the alkaloids in a mild case of chorea; girl, 15, anemic, nervous family, never menstruated.

A. B., South Dakota.

Regulate the bowels with Saline Laxative, treat the anemia by iron arsenate, and stimulate the dormant ovarian function; reduce nervous irritability by macrotin and cicutine hydrobromate, and secure sleep by the use of hyoscine hydrobromate at bedtime. Of course causes of reflex irritability should be sought and removed. Rhythmical exercise of the affected muscles is of much value. All these remedies do better in small frequently repeated doses, except the hyoscine, which should be given in a single dose at bedtime.—Ed.

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QUERY 2826:—"Brain Throbbing." My head throbs at night, preventing sleep. What will quiet it without interfering with the heart?

Z. R., Arkansas.

Quiet the throbbing with three granules of Abbott's Defervescent Compound taken just before going to bed. Keep

In scarlatina, give calomel for inflamed tonsils.—Price.

your bowels clear. Avoid coffee and all other stimulants. If this depresses the heart, substitute gelsemin, three granules.—Ed.

✽

QUERY 2827:—"Epilepsy." Youth, 20, epileptic, self-abuse first cause, has now emissions.

J. D., Arkansas.

First, keep this boy's bowels regular and put him on the vegetarian diet, forbidding coffee and alcohol entirely. Next, examine his urethra. You will probably find it very sensitive, and he may have a fit if you attempt to pass a bougie. This condition is cured by Euarol. Third, give him verbenin three granules before each meal and six at bedtime; also cypripedin in the same doses.—Ed.

✽

QUERY 2828:—"Morphinism." Woman, three months pregnant, morphinist, taken a half grain daily for four years. Should it be stopped now? What is the best home treatment? What is the probable effect of the drug on the child?

J. M., Minnesota.

Yes, have this woman stop the morphine at once, for the child's sake as well as her own, as the effects on the child are disastrous. The farther she goes into the habit the more certain it will be that she will not bear a living child. I send you a pamphlet on the treatment of morphinism which tells it all.—Ed.

✽

QUERY 2829:—"Goiter." What remedy do you recommend for goiter?

F. B., Illinois.

Iodine applied by cataphoresis.—Ed.

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QUERY 2830:—"Factory Practice." What is the plan by which factory and

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Heart-pain with dilatation: Digitalis and other cardiac tonics.—Latham.

mine practice is done, when all employees are assessed monthly to pay the doctor?

B. A., South Carolina.

My impression is that each employee is assessed so much each month, which is deducted from his wages and paid to the physician who is either employed by the firm or elected by the men.—Ed.

✽

QUERY 2831:—"Numbness." Wife, 30, healthy, towards morning awakes with hands numb and cold, fingers tingling, painful and cramped, only relieved after several hours shaking and jerking hands. Pulse slow, soft, pulsating jugulars and soft murmur during attack, ankles puffy, left hand worse, dyspnea on exertion. I find tricuspid regurgitation.

G. W., Ohio.

Give the lady the Heart Tonic granules, one or two every two to four hours as needed. Keep her bowels clear and aseptic, and let her have glonoin granules to take when she is seized, one every ten to fifteen minutes until face flushes.—Ed.

✽

QUERY 2832:—"Diabetes." A man, 35, has for years passed sugar in his urine, without any other symptom of diabetes, the sugar being discovered in examination for life insurance. No albumin in urine, quantity of urine not excessive, s. g. 1040; has taken Arsenaurum and uranium nitrate.

O. H., Illinois.

You will not do much good in any of these cases without enforcing an anti-diabetic diet. Do this and keep the bowels clear and aseptic and I think you will cure this case. Diabetes may run along for years before the damage becomes evident.—Ed.

✽

QUERY 2833:—"Calcium Iodized." What is the maximum dose of calcium iodized for adults and infants?

J. E., Arkansas.

Strychnine is given in too small doses. Use to the physiologic limit.—Milroy.

The maximum dose of calcium iodized is that which will cause the beginning symptoms of iodism, sneezing and watery eyes. It takes much more in one case than in another. I usually give to adults from one to five grains repeated every hour; to infants 1-3 of a grain every five minutes till effect. The action is quickly manifested, hence the rapid succession of doses.—Ed.

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QUERY 2834:—"Prostatic Massage." What apparatus is necessary for prostatic massage?

A. F., North Dakota.

I know of no instrument required for prostatic massage, which is best accomplished with the finger in the rectum. Possibly an insulated electrode might be advisable. If you give me a little fuller particulars I will be glad to meet your wishes.—Ed.

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QUERIES 2835 and 2836:—"Hoarseness." Lady, 40, well excepting that for four years about this time every year she gets hoarse, and cannot speak above a whisper during the winter.

"Aura." Maiden, 39, was ill last winter, since which she complains of a lump rising in her throat; at times feels as if she could almost spit it out, at others as low as upper end of sternum. This disappears when she eats, for an hour or more. Lungs normal, heart irregular, pulse 80, digestion good, constipated, tires easily, right arm numb at times.

D. G., Illinois.

For the lady with hoarseness give calcium iodized three grains every hour until she begins to sneeze a little. Repeat this every day while the hoarseness is present. Use Euarol with the oil atomizer as per the enclosed paper by Dr. Abbott.

As to the other lady, the lump in the

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Chorea: Antipyrin is of value in the early stages.—Duckworth.

throat is a curious symptom generally ascribed to hysteria. You had better keep the bowels regular with Laxative granules. Give the compound Heart Tonic, one or two granules four or five times a day, to strengthen the heart; and carefully regulate the diet.—Ed.

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QUERY 2837:—"Impotence." Man, 35, smokes excessively, had two attacks of gonorrhea, easily cured; scaly eruptions since and pruritus ani, dull aching in left testicle, erectile power impaired, otherwise healthy; sexual desire not keen, ejaculation too quick.

W. B., Kansas.

Pass a sound to this man's bladder and note the presence of stricture, hyperesthesia or secretion in the urethra. Probably it will be a case for Euarol and the use of arsenic sulphide until the eruption disappears. You had better try the effect of the rubber ring, to see whether the weakness is due to dilatation of the superficial veins. If so, the ring or subcutaneous ligation is the remedy. If not, the new alkaloid, yohimbine, is exactly indicated; or you will find the application of tincture of echinacea under the prepuce, effective. I am sure you will find need for Euarol in the urethra. After the internal use of arsenic sulphide it would be wise to place the patient upon Triple Arsenates and Nuclein for a month or six weeks, as all the sulphides temporarily depress the sexual function.—Ed.

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QUERY 2838:—"Aphonia." Man, 41, healthy; voice suppressed one year, after ten hours' singing and crying New Year's day; coughs severely on changing temperature; night-sweats, pain between shoulders, headache, morning cough without sputa, smoke or strong odor causes coughing, constipated, has

Heart-pain with dilatation: Glonoin and cactus, with the dry diet; caffeine valerianate.



hemorrhoids. The interior lobe of the left lung is disabled from a pneumonia in youth; cords do not act normally, glottis very red. He used to drink much whisky but now it is a poison to him.

J. V., Canada.

Regulate this man's bowels by giving one granule of podophyllin at bedtime and a sufficient dose of Saline Laxative in the morning. Internally give him arsenic iodide one granule before each meal and on going to bed. Let him use Euarol in the oil atomizer for five minutes every night before going to bed, drawing the spray well down into his lungs by long breathing.

Write and tell us how soon he is cured.—Ed.

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QUERY 2839:—"Rheumatism." One year ago I was attacked with severe rheumatic pain in my shoulders, changing to the sciatic nerve. This is now very tender, the slightest pressure giving pain. I have also an enlarged prostate, awful burning on micturating, pus often following the urine. My knee joints are enlarged and have been aspirated, removing a large quantity of fluid. The fingers are enlarged. There is much pain in the popliteal region and in the patella. I rise to urinate every hour during the night. When the urine is very acid, painful spasm occurs, with the strangury. Help me, brother, I am anxious for relief. May God help you in your great work.

J. H., Tennessee.

Put a small blister over the sacro-sciatic notch. Inject Euarol into the prostatic urethra, a few drops every day for a month. Take every day 15 grains of arbutin until better, and you will realize how infinitely superior alkalometry is to the use of the crude drugs.—Ed.

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Urate deposits cannot be dissolved out by taking alkalis.—Billings.

QUERY 2840:—"Urethral Stricture." I have had a urethral stricture for twenty-five years, result of very protracted gonorrhea; possibly enlarged prostate. Have kept open with sounds but of late it is troublesome, frequent urination in small quantities, expulsive power of bladder very weak, general health good, erections feeble. Unless I get relief will be compelled to give up practice.

H. S., Kentucky.

You had better use Euarol once every day for six weeks. It has given excellent results. Internally I would advise cantharidin, begin with a granule three times a day and adding one granule a day until you have the right effect in the way of toning up the bladder. For the irritability give arbutin, but it would require up to 15 grains a day. It is a valuable remedy for such conditions when given in effective doses.—Ed.

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QUERY 2841:—"Epilepsy." Girl, 11. Epileptic since nine months old; have tried all kinds of doctors and patent medicines without relief. If you have anything in the alkaloidal line to knock epilepsy I want it.

H. B., Iowa.

Put the girl on the vegetarian diet, give her half to one granule of colchicine in a glass of hot water an hour before each meal, making the dose more or less in order to give her two good movements a day. Let her take three granules of verbenin just before each meal and at bedtime; add three granules a day every time she has a fit. You should see a gradual though slow improvement. Look for the ordinary causes of reflex irritability, especially in the rectum in this case. If a fit is threatened give an Anti-Epilepsy granule.—Ed.

Chorea: Large doses of arsenic cure most rapidly.—Murray.

## News, Notes and Notions

If he is not exceedingly careful, Prof. Lœb, of the Chicago University, will get himself talked about.

The Chinese "doctor," at home, now advertises that he cures according to the plan of the "foreign devils."

Dr. B. F. Mills, of Baraboo, Wis., 80 years old, is now in his 52d year of medical practice, active and useful.

Bay City, Mich., has recognized the good work of her county physicians by a material raise of their salaries.

Dr. W. D. Gibbon of Beemere, Neb., was sent to the workhouse for drunkenness. And *he* doesn't use alkaloids.

Dr. F. W. Whittier, of Fargo, N. D., has become insane suddenly. Cause unknown. Probably competition by alkaloidists.

Dr. Isaac T. Van Ness, of Neola, Ia., filed a petition in bankruptcy. Liabilities \$2,727.98; assets \$100, all exempt. He doesn't use alkaloids.

The water-supply of the city of Moscow is contaminated, and an effort is being made to purify it by impregnating with ozonized air.

Evansville doctors can't agree as to whether Mrs. Crisle is dying of cancer or of spinal paralysis. But then its a court case, with \$10,000 in it.

The Indiana State Board is questioning the right to practise of Drs. H. S. Kiskadden of Huntington, H. H. Mendenhall of Abington and J. P. Shepherd of Judson.

The *Brooklyn Eagle* thinks the sum asked by President McKinley's doctors about four times too much. Ten times the amount would have been too little had he lived.

Schloss finds that diet has no effect on the occurrence of epileptic spasms or on the general health of epileptics. Stopping the use of salt reduced both spasms and strength.

Fifty doctors of Los Angeles have united to build a private hospital, to cost \$200,000. Must be wealthy out there. Only their own patients will be admitted. Kinder mean, that.

War has broken out in Kentucky. One judge orders the prisoners ill with smallpox removed from jail to hospital, and another judge issues an injunction. Tough proposition for law-abiding citizens.

"Dr." Cornwell, of the "Central Medical College of Physicians and Surgeons of the Knights of Brothers," of no particular locality, quit practising in Topeka sooner than exhibit his "diplomas" to the Board of Health. The College was a new one on the Board, and on us.

For the whole multitudinous group of diseases alleged to be distinctively American, including neurasthenia, dyspepsia and catarrh, a single cause may be assigned—too much food.

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That wide-awake Board of Health in Indiana, is now after the unhygienic schoolhouses; asks for hygiene to be taught in the schools, and for a State Hospital for Consumptives. Good! Good! Good!

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Dr. M. F. Porter, of Ft. Wayne, Ind., delivered a lecture at a church on "The Progress and Development of Modern Surgery." Had he lectured on hygiene, it would have done Dr. Porter less good but his hearers more.

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The faculty of the Illinois School of Electro-Therapeutics has been strengthened by the accession of Prof. G. G. Burdick to the chair of Radio-Therapy and Photo-Chemistry. The course has been prolonged to three weeks.

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Cancer killed 1001 Jerseyites last year. The Board of Health attributes it to factory life, heredity, and the existence of a "cancer wave;" which comes mysteriously, endures some years and leaves without known reason. Is this true?

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Dr. C. A. L. Reed charges 1000 deaths, in the late Spanish war, to Gen. Brook's disregard of the surgeons, whose reports were suppressed, the general threatening to court-martial an officer who wanted to testify to the conditions. Even to-day, any officer who agitates the question is banished to the Philippines. That is a good one for Roosevelt to tackle: "No wonder the Surgeon-General cannot fill the sixty or more vacancies now existing in the corps."

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For chemical cyanosis, in bronchitis and gas-suffocation, bleed boldly.—Briscoe.

Again the mosquito has been found guilty. This time it is blamed for much of the propagation of that horrible disease, leprosy. Without doubt the mosquito is the most efficient little inoculating machine ever contrived.

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Drs. S. R. Oliphant, E. L. McGehee and J. D. Bloom of New Orleans, are engaged in an effort to build a model suburb on hygienic lines, in St. Tammany parish. Artesian wells, a natatorium, sanatorium, hotel and sulphur springs, are among the features.

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The Iowa State Board of Health is wrestling with the question of admitting to school, pupils "vaccinated" homeopathically, by swallowing infinitesimal attenuations of vaccine in pills. The board wisely refrains from controversy and simply asks for proof of the method's efficacy.

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A man at Nadeau had smallpox; but believing in Rodermund, persisted in going about while covered with pustules. This man imparted the disease to a friend, who gave it to his sister; and now her infant, one week old, is affected. But Rodermund won't care for a little thing like that.

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Here's the way it looks to the *Green-castle Press*: The doctors who gave attention to President McKinley in his last sickness want \$100,000 for services so rendered. This is a case of attempting to get something for nothing. They did not cure the President; on the contrary he died; they misled the people between the time of the shooting and its fatal termination, even going so far as to predict his sure recovery. And for this Congress is asked and expected to contribute \$100,000.

Transfusion of blood is only useful in nearly related animals.—Landois.

"Prof." Dutton, of Lincoln, is called upon to explain his use of the mails to collect fees for "absent treatment." Another instance of the danger incurred by practitioners of purely suggestive methods.

Plagues are expensive. Jacksonville had a thriving school, which was closed by the yellow fever some years ago, and is just now being reopened. Many cities are counting up the cost of the smallpox recently epidemic.

Bath (Me.) is in difficulties. They wouldn't pay the city physician and he resigned; they criticised the board of health and *they* resigned. Now they've got smallpox, no board, no doctor, and not a doctor in town will take the job.

The Rochester Academy of Medicine has been presented \$5,000 by Chas. T. Ham, "to further medical research;" which the Academy proposes to do at once, by building itself a home. Another case of the "few remaining bricks."

Levulose being more completely oxidized in the body than any other sugar, has been utilized by *Weber* in treating phthisis, as a means of increasing carbonic acid production. To this he added hypodermics of paraffin. Out of 52 cases he reports 32 cures, 14 much improved and 6 deaths.

Dr. Freeman, of Hoxie, Kansas, thinks half a century in the harness is enough, and is going to turn himself out to grass for the balance of his days. May they be long and happy. Instruct the policeman to ring his bell every blizzardy night, to tell him he doesn't have to crawl out and catch kids, as his 1500 are enough. Then he can turn over and go to sleep again, realizing his happiness.

Do not bleed the weak, broken old men, or drunkards.—Briscoe.

A "missionary" in Omaha, arrested for disturbing the peace, informed the judge he would neither pay a fine nor go to jail. But he was mistaken, for the materialistic judge sent him to jail, and the walls haven't fallen down up to the time of going to press.

The *Alliance Francaise* plans instruction in French, to Chicago students desirous of taking up the study of the science of France. Now that Germany seems to discourage the resort of foreigners to her clinics, France may profit by her rival's Titanic as well as Teutonic folly.

A New York doctor, L. L. Roos, proposes to treat all fevers by placing the patient in a refrigerator. Now, isn't it ridiculous, that the ostrich pursued by an enemy should hide her head in the sand? But no! Modern observation has exploded that myth. No mere bird or beast could be such a fool.

Braithwaite says the excessive use of salt is one of four factors originating cancer, requiring the coöperation of at least one other. The excessive use of meat, lack of exercise and consequent non-oxidation, and a local irritant or a specific stimulus such as the ovaries exert upon the breast, make up the balance.

Dr. E. A. Abbott, Mayor of McAlester, I. T., was expelled from the Choctaw Nation's territory, for practising without legal authority. More than eighty alleged doctors have been expelled, and nearly 100 complaints on others are on file. The Territory has been the resort of everyone who could not pass the examining boards of other states, although there have been many really superior men there as well.

With labored breath, choking, veins distended, heart dilated, bleed.—Briscoe.

After letting his \$500 check lie uncalled for for two years, Dr. Wagner, the Indianapolis smallpox expert, has discovered that its acceptance does not prevent his suing for the other \$400 of his bill. Just \$60 interest lost, by his not knowing that in the first place.

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Kuhlmann has startled the world by alleging that half Europe's aristocracy and royal families are addicted to faith-cures and other quack systems. Well, everybody knows the prevalence of degeneracy among them, though few realized its true extent. "Any thing but rational medicine," seems to be the cry.

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"One of the most promising signs in the progress of medicine is the growing tendency to take advantage of what may be called natural methods of treatment." So says Boston; and proceeds to vaunt phototherapy, which is new, therefore desirable; and to discredit the use of drugs, which it is fashionable to decry.

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Hemoptysis in a man of 41, following a long bicycle ride, was pronounced necessarily tubercular by a disciple of Osler; but investigation showed the existence of obstinate constipation, hemorrhoids, general nervous stasis, a bluish red, velvety tracheal mucosa, with prominent veins, and blood coming from the tracheal varices. We "heretics" chuckle.

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A St. Louis negro was stabbed in the heart. Twenty-four hours later he was taken to the City Hospital, where the wound was opened, two ribs divided and the flap turned back. A wound in the heart was discovered, measuring 1½ cm., in the left posterior wall. Two stitches closed it, and the pericardium was closed, with a small drain. Six weeks later the patient was doing well.

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Capillary bronchitis with distended right heart, bleed.—Briscoe.

In New York City a Provident Medical Company has been incorporated, to provide medical attendance for people who can pay a little but not full fees. Six stations have been opened with doctors and druggists attached. This movement is likely to have a wide development, as it seems to meet a real need of the times.

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Oklahoma is all broken out over the ownership of the Norman Sanitarium by territorial officials, who reap a profit out of the insane treated there on territorial contracts. The Governor awarded the contract to a sanitarium of which he was part owner, at \$100 a head more than other responsible parties bid. The President displaced him promptly.

❖

Iakovleva treated a case of intestinal obstruction, with fecal vomiting, by hypodermic of atropine, 0.003 to 0.006, repeated four times in twenty-four hours. Improvement at first ensued, but the patient died. We have already observed, in quoting similar cases, that this is not the way to use atropine. The object was defeated by giving too large doses.

❖

A surgical operation said to have been performed at the Maritime Hospital at Cherbourg, is attracting the attention of Paris surgeons, says a Paris cable recently. A gunner lost three of his fingers in an accident, the members were completely severed from the hand at their second joints; the hospital surgeons merely joined the severed ends of the fingers to the stumps and, it is said, the wounds healed by first intention, and the man will suffer nothing by the accident. Osmosis in this manner is by no means impossible, but it is rare even when the blood of the patient is in prime condition.

In extensive pneumonia with cyanosis and heart palsy, bleed.—Briscoe.



The New York Board of Health declares that a kerosene lamp partly turned down is a dangerous breeder of diphtheria. It would be interesting to know the basis for this assertion. However, it is true that diphtheria in most malignant forms appeared to follow the development of oil production in Pennsylvania. Of this phenomenon no satisfactory explanation has ever been given.

❖

Apropos to the recent crusade against long skirts, tests have been made with a gown worn by a woman in the street. When this garment was dusted and the particles which adhered to it were put under a microscope, there were found not only germs of tuberculosis and fever, but also of the diseases peculiar to children. The long skirts may be hard to banish—but what about filthy streets?

❖

We note that Dr. Marlowe of Syracuse has resurrected the operation of replacing an opaque cornea with one from a rabbit's eye, and unfortunately an account got into the newspapers. Ten years ago this matter was fully tested, every case failing. Memory is short, however; and as very few of those who read the first item will ever hear of the failure, a profitable field is opened for mountebanks.

❖

Orange has at last a smallpox hospital. Injunctions hampered the health officers, and their building was burnt. So they took an unimproved suburban street, ordered portable buildings, set them up between midnight Saturday and the same hour Sunday, and ran ten patients in before Monday began. The Oranges were yellow with rage, but could do nothing unless it were to move away, which some did.

❖ ❖ ❖ ❖ ❖ ❖ ❖

Bleed in acute nephritis and in uremia.—Briscoe.

Nineteen workers, classified as research fellow, scholar or student, are engaged in research lines, under the auspices of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research; which was founded several months ago by John D. Rockefeller, with a fund of \$200,000. The work now taken up relates to phases of tuberculosis, typhoid fever and other problems, closely allied to the cause and prevention of common diseases.

❖

An instance where Cupid acted the part of a healer, is shown in a pretty story told of a young man in a Brooklyn hospital: In the last stages of typhoid fever, all hope seemed gone. He was engaged to be married, and in his delirium kept repeating his sweetheart's name. As medicine had ceased to have any effect, it was decided as a last resort to notify the young woman that the only chance of saving her fiancée's life was to marry him. This she did at once, with the result that Cupid conquered and recovery is assured.

❖

Baumgarten gives the following causes which produce pain in the tongue. Varicose veins on the under surface, defective teeth, badly fitting false teeth, diseases of the stomach and intestines, chronic constipation, Bright's disease, climacterium which produces a dry catarrh of the pharynx, disturbances of menstruation, uterine disease, paresthesia, neurasthenia, locomotor ataxia, and Duchenne's paralysis. In one case Baumgarten has seen pemphigus of the tongue, and in two cases he observed a curious condition occurring in old women which he explains by supposing it is senile pruritus. In one the diagnosis was confirmed by gradual transference of the itching to other parts of the body.

Scarlatinal Nephritis: Irrigate the bowels with hot water repeatedly.—Kerley.

Both the A, C, E, and the Schleich mixture are dangerous anesthetics in the hands of those without extended experience. It is better for the ordinary practitioner to stick to his old favorites until some more certain knowledge is obtained regarding the limitations of the newer anesthetics.

Some interest has recently been aroused in medical circles over the alleged discovery of a tetanus serum. The new remedy has been practically tested, and found to cure the disease in from five to six days. Should the full benefits of the remedy be permanently established, suffering humanity will be given a boon of inestimable value, and medical science will have scored another notable triumph.

A well-known specialist of Berlin will contribute to the coming number of the official organ of the German Physicians' Association, an article alleging that half the aristocratic population of Europe, including royalty, is addicted to faith-cures and quack healing systems. He asserts that orthodox medical practice is losing its hold on the so-called intellectual classes, and that no kind of "cure" is too absurd to secure support.

After so long a period of quiescence there comes again the grumble and rumble of an approaching eruption in army medical circles.

Criminations and recriminations have been made by men in high places, ending with the open declaration that in the Spanish War incompetency, and worse, in the administration of affairs, caused more deaths among the soldiers than all the bullets of the enemy.

In pericarditis and pneumothorax, with orthopnea, irregular pulse, distended jugulars and arterial anemia, bleed unless due to large thoracic effusion.—Briscoe.

In incontinence of urine in children, antipyrin has proved useful in large doses. Take 2 dr. antipyrin, dissolve it in 1 oz. of water and add 1 oz. of alcohol. Take one teaspoonful at bedtime.

A new remedy for rheumatism has been exploited by Dr. Ferc of Vienna, viz., the saturation of the patient's body with the venom of bees. For this purpose he extracts the poison, treasuring it up in quantity, and applying it artificially by injection. Nothing, however, equals the operation as performed by the bees' own injectory apparatus. This soon becomes, it is said, as painless as the kiss of a butterfly, and with this immunity to sensation the rheumatism disappears.

Are the St. Louis papers truthful? If so, what are we to say of this?

"Dr. Armand Ravold, city bacteriologist, practically pleads ignorance of the conditions under which the serum was made and handled.

"Dr. Ravold's assistant, Martin Schmidt, testified that Dr. Ravold ordered him to prepare for distribution the serum drawn from the horse, "Jim," two days before the animal was shot. He declared that he knew that the serum was poisonous and unfit for use on human beings, but obeyed his superior's orders without protest.

"Schmidt testified that no tests were made of the serum obtained from the last drawing.

"The testimony indicated that much of the preparation and most of the handling and care of the antitoxin were entrusted to the janitor and stableman.

"These facts are appalling. Comment is superfluous."

Cardiac dyspnea: Reduce weight  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. weekly, by limiting diet, especially sugar, starches and bread. No alcohol or heart-tonic.—Edmunds.

In Newark, on November 5, the Board of Health ordered all schools, churches and theatres to be closed until smallpox was stamped out.

Oklahoma is unhappy over the report that her Governor owns stock in a sanatorium down there. That this would impair his financial standing we can well believe, but wherein is the public concerned?

Drs. F. W. Kellogg and F. E. Walbridge, of Milwaukee, have been sued for malpractice by a former patient. There should be a legal means of obtaining damages from the parties who enter such suits.

A correspondent in Arkansas recently announced a good location open for a physician. A reader who corresponded with him writes us that it is a "mere ruse to sell a fruit farm to some poor fool." I judge CLINIC readers have their eyes open and need no guardians.

Prof. Powers, of Cornell, advocates the "extermination of the congenitally weak, criminal and diseased members of society, as so many rattlesnakes." As the promulgation of such a doctrine places Prof. Powers himself in that class he has a lovely chance to illustrate the practical application of his advice.

Georgia is taking hold of the cocaine question, this drug being largely used by the negroes. The legislature is considering a bill to restrict the sale of this drug to physicians' prescriptions. It is highly probable that cocaine will be found to account for the awful crimes, ending in lynching, prevalent in the negro sections.

Mental depression and apprehension, such as stage fright of a beginner, are relieved by cocaine in small dosage.

Dr. E. R. Moras has been awarded \$36,000 for the loss of his left arm in a West Chicago Street Railway accident five years ago.

Dr. A. N. Simpson, coroner of Mineral County, Colorado, was shot dead in his office at Creede by his 15-year-old daughter. Verdict of jury, self-defense.

Dr. John H. Kreider has located at Fredericksburg, Pa., having been compelled to relinquish his practice in Colorado because his family could not stand the climate.

Barri Island, north of Luzon, has been selected as a home for the lepers of the Philippines. The island is now uninhabited; it is two miles long, one mile wide, with good climate, water, and other advantages.

The descendants of St. Hubert, the Lavernots, still cure hydrophobia by the touch, and the Picards prefer this treatment to Pasteur's. Don't blame them. What an adjunct to a Keely institute one of the family would be.

French physicians are trying to ascertain if the balloon possesses any value in the treatment of disease. All right, though there remain still a few unsolved problems in and on the earth's surface. Where is the new Worth who will make babies fashionable?

There's a time for everything, but the St. Louis papers think the time for Health Commissioner Starkloff to go hunting was not while the awful catastrophe caused by tetanized antitoxin issued by his department was being investigated. And it seems so to others.

The sense of fatigue is relieved by cocaine when further exertion is needed, and food, rest and coffee unattainable.

London doctors urge consumptives to ride on the motor cars.

A Prussian physician has traced an outbreak of malaria to gnats.

Men are being enlisted for the United States Hospital Corps at Seattle.

Grognot succeeded in relieving an obstinate neuralgia, after aconite had failed, by giving napelline 0.003 every two hours.

From all over the land come reports of schools being closed on account of smallpox or diphtheria; rarely of scarlatina or other diseases.

San Antonio complains of being overrun with "lungers," most of whom have little or no support. A large free hospital is contemplated.

Dr. Peter Failing, of Gasport, N. Y., was found dead in his office November 23; death being due to an overdose of morphine, to which he was addicted.

Barbiani finds that except iodine, drugs are never absorbed from the bladder at the first lavage but are freely absorbed at all subsequent washings.

Boston has not managed her smallpox epidemic successfully, and late in November it was reported beyond the control of the authorities. They should send to Chicago for aid.

The doctors of Fremont, Neb., unanimously refuse the city's munificent offer of \$100 a year and find himself, for doing the city physician's work, including contagious maladies.

The craving for alcohol is relieved by cocaine, especially if located in the mouth, throat or stomach.

Last year the medical colleges of America registered 26,431 students and 5,451 graduates. Make room, you men!

France is looking far and near for ways of remedying her declining birth-rate. Stringent measures are proposed against the wearing of corsets by women under 30 years of age.

Kokomo doctors have a large and husky faith in human nature, if only it whispers the magic word, "Chicago." A man introducing himself as E. S. Andrews, relieved them each of fifteen well-earned, bright, new dollars, as membership fees in an alleged collecting agency. Mr. A. seems to have been literally "the whole thing" in the agency, which quit business and doubtless extensively liquidated when the above-named collections were made.

Dr. J. P. Gadbois, of Montreal, Canada, is being sued by a patient, an alleged inebriate, for illegal detention. It must not be forgotten in treating such cases, that no matter how desirable it seems to restrain them, there is no legal means of doing so. If a man chooses to waste his property, disgrace his family and ruin himself, he has a legal right to do so.

By the will of the late Dr. Henri Guilbault, the Metropolitan Hospital & Dispensary of New York, No. 248 E. 82d street, receives \$3,000.00. This institution was founded fifteen years ago, and includes on its staff, several noted members of the profession in New York. Dr. Thomas H. Manley is the Senior-Surgeon and the President of the Medical Board.

The sense of muscular fatigue is best relieved by veratrine if further exertion is unnecessary; by cocaine otherwise.